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LOCAL NOTICES.

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The best for pickling. For sale by Knox & Orr.

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The only preparation which will produce that fine and delicate complexion so universally admired. The genuine can be bought cheapest at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Recognition of Cuba's Belligerency

Senator Pomeroy and the Impeachment Letter—The Baltimore and Potomac Road—The Retrenchment Committee in California—Can a Man Hold a State Office and a Position Under the General Government at the Same Time—Pittsburgh Liquor Merchants' Claims—Sales of Gold to be Continued—Revenue Stamps—Secretary Rawlins Dangerously Ill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1869.

Senator Pomeroy's Denial.

Senator Pomeroy has published the following card regarding the alleged capers of one of his letters promising support to the President in impeachment, lately published at the west:

SIR—The above slip, containing what purports to be a letter from me to Mr. Legate, concerning the Leavenworth Post office, and my promised support of the President, is, as I have once or twice before published, entirely false from the first word to the last. Not one sentence or word, or syllable was ever seen or written by or from me. The whole thing is a forgery could not have been perpetrated, as I have proved before a Committee of the House of Representatives, by which Mr. B. F. Butler was chairman, called I think, an Investigation Committee, and I therefore add to the request in my hand-writing, or of my signature. You will now make the denial as public as you have the pretended letter.

I am very truly, S. C. POMEROY.
Astor House, N. Y., September 3, 1869.

The letter as published forms part of the suppressed evidence of Butler's Committee on the causes of the failure of impeachment, and Cornelius Wendell can certify to the letter being a copy of the original, testified before that Committee as to his knowledge of the document.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

The report of the President and Engineer of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad has just been made. This is the road by which a through route to the South and West, via Harrisburg, will be secured without change or delay at Baltimore. The Chief Engineer asserts in his report that but for legal delays interposed against its progress, the road would have been completed and running from Baltimore to Washington and Upper Marlborough, by March next. It was this assurance, given by the President of the line company to Congress, which did so much to defeat the "air line," project last winter. The Engineer further states that the road can be finished within a year.

For California.

A delegation of Odd Fellows from the Grand Lodge of this district, left last night for San Francisco, to attend the annual session of that order.

The Retrenchment Committee.

The Retrenchment Committee advise their friends here that they are all well. The party will leave San Francisco on Monday for Geysers. Senator Carl Schurz starts east to-morrow.

Secretary Rawlins' Health.

General Rawlins has passed quite a comfortable day, although not able to sit up. His physicians hope that he will be much better to-morrow.

10:25 A. M.—Secretary Rawlins had a relapse during the night, and is at present unconscious. His physicians think he cannot live through the day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1869.

Cuban Belligerent Rights.

From the late conversations of Secretary Fish it appears that while he personally is opposed to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, his belief is that such a step will be taken by the administration previous to the meeting of Congress. The President is anxious to proclaim this recognition, and has had the support of the Secretary of War in the matter. The principal reasons which have been allowed to weigh against the step are complications which would arise in dealing with the question of the Alabama claims and terms of the treaty of 1795 with Spain. Our diplomatic correspondence with England upon the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, which has been under careful review by members of the Cabinet, is deemed by them to be of a character that a recognition of the Cubans before they have an organized government, a fort or a ship on the ocean, would seriously impair if not altogether destroy our claims on England. The treaty of 1795 is also of such a character as, in case of recognition, to lead almost inevitably to war with Spain, since under it that power should place its vessels outside our harbors and search all ships with our flag for contraband of war, and take such articles of that class into a Spanish port for trial as prizes of war; nor could Cuban privateers enter our harbors and receive American protection. Cubans here admit that recognition of belligerency would beyond question lead to war between the United States and Spain. So far as reports from Government officials have been received, a large majority of the Americans who have been implicated in the numerous expeditions against Cuba are ex-confederates. Very few Americans from the North are co-operating with them. Senator Sumner, and in fact the prominent officials who share his general views upon the question of the Alabama claims, have been active during the whole summer, through correspondence, in the attempt to prevent the administration from extending any support whatever to the insurgents in Cuba. The belief that belligency will be acknowledged before the meeting of Congress is founded upon the supposition that Spain will finally refuse the mediation offered by Minister Sickles. The terms suggested by him were intended to be of a character which, if accepted, would relieve the administration entirely from the embarrassment which the question caused.

Holding State and Government Offices.

Lieut. Governor Applegate, of Alabama, writes to Secretary Boutwell to inquire whether the holding of a certain subordinate appointment under the Collector of Customs is regarded as making one an officer of the National Government. The point has been raised in Alabama whether he, as Lieut. Governor, can at the same time an employee or the general Government without violating that section of the State constitution which prohibits any person holding office under the United States from being eligible to a State office. The reason given for making the inquiry is that as Lieut. Governor he receives but fifteen hundred dollars per annum, which will not enable him to live; that he has been so ostracised as to make the practice of his profession at law valueless, and to shut him out of all business. The Collector of Customs at Mobile has offered him employment, which, together with his State salary, will yield him support, but it is insisted that he cannot legally hold the place. Mr. Applegate writes that if is unable to take the position, he will be obliged to leave the State. He was an Ohio soldier during the war.

Pittsburgh Liquor Claims.

Certain Pittsburgh liquor firms have been for some time pressing a new character of claim upon the Revenue Bureau. Some four weeks before the fall of Finch & Co.'s bonded warehouse, which destroyed several thousand barrels of whisky, some of the owners reported its unsafe condition to the bureau here, and asked permission to remove it. This was refused. Upon the fall of the building the owners of the whisky applied to be released from payment of tax or to have payment delayed until Congress could grant relief. The Commissioner has declined to entertain the request.

Purchase of Bonds and Gold Sales.

It is understood that Secretary Boutwell intends to continue the present rate of purchases of bonds and sale of gold during September and October.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for July and August, 1868, were $30,890,035, and for the same months this year $38,591 031.

WASHINGTON, September 5, 9:25 P. M.

Secretary Rawlins's Condition.

At nine o'clock this morning Secretary Rawlins was believed by his physicians to be dying. About noon he rallied a little, and during the afternoon little change occurred. Secretaries Cox, Cresswell and Fish, General Sherman, Surgeon General Barnes and a number of other officials have been at the house during the day. The President has started from Saratoga, and is expected some time to-morrow. At 9 P. M., the Secretary is still alive and able to recognize his friends.

At 10:30 o'clock the Surgeon General thinks Secretary Rawlins may live through the night. Early in the day he dictated his will. He was baptized by a clergyman of the Methodist church, and received communion. During the evening most of the prominent officers of the Government now present, called. There has been general gloom in the city throughout the day.

WASHINGTON, September 4.
DUTY ON GROUND GANNISTER.

Acting Secretary Richardson has decided that ground gannister is liable to a duty of five dollars a ton. Gannister mixed with clay is used for lining iron furnaces.

CHEERING REPORTS FROM THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from Commissioners Brunot, Dodge and Bishop, stating that they held a council with the Kiowas and Comanches at Fort Sill, which was very satisfactory. They report that more of the Kiowas and Comanches are coming in and quietly locating upon the reservations.

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week were $271,000; shipments $109,000; held as security for national bank circulation $342,-862,000; for public deposits $20,941,000; mutilated bank notes burned during the week $17,200; total amount burned $15,923,144; currency issued for bills destroyed during the week $146,-776; total amount issued therefor $15,767,388; bank circulation outstanding $290,737,090; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed $294,-200.

IMPROVING.

Secretary Rawlins's health this morning is improved; although he has been very low, physicians think he will soon be able to attend to his official duties.

INCREASE IN INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

A comparative statement of the receipts from internal revenue sources for July and August, 1868 and 1869, show that during the latter the receipts exceeded the former $5,705,-996.

NEW POSTMASTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following changes of Postmasters in Pennsylvania are announced:

Freemansburg, Northampton county—Jas. W. Kline, vice W. H. Beckman, removed.

Weaversville, Northampton county—John Horner, vice Wm. J. Weaver, removed.

South Easton, Northamton county—George W. Moyer, vice Moses Young, removed.

East Stroudsburg, Monroe county—A. Rockafellow, vice Wm. Peters, resigned.

Plymouth, Luzerne county—Mrs. Mary Levi, vice David Levi, deceased.

Hectown, Northampton county—A. L. Stuben, vice G. Beck, removed.

Cherry Ridge, Wayne county—Perry A. Clark, vice J. L. Schenck, resigned.

Donnaly's Mills, Perry county—G. W. Lobaugh, vice E. S. Wright, resigned.

Duncan, Allegheny county—G. W. Roberts, jr., vice H. McQuiston, resigned.

Trappe, Montgomery county—C. J. Royer, vice F. Zolans, removed.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

In consequence of the general dissatisfaction with the new postage stamps, orders have been given for the issue of new issues. The heads of Washington, Jackson, Franklin and Lincoln are to be restored in the place of the present designs.

LATEST FROM SECRETARY RAWLINS.

It was thought yesterday noon that Secretary Rawlins was unconscious, but about four o'clock he began to fail. He rallied a little at nine o'clock in the evening. At eleven o'clock, however, his pulse became very feeble, and he lay without any noticeable change until eight o'clock this morning, when he called for and eat his breakfast, after which he dictated the disposition of matters relating to his own private business. At eleven o'clock there was a free use of stimulants during the afternoon various friends called, including Secretaries Fish, Belknap and Boutwell, U. S. Butler, General Cresswell, General Sherman, who returned to Washington this morning, Commissary General Eaton, General Faulk, of the Quartermaster's Department, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker, and General Howard. Many inquiries were made during the day regarding his health, and sent telegrams to President Grant regarding the condition of the Secretary. The doctors, at his own request, he was visited by a Methodist clergyman, by whom he was baptised, and with whom a subsequent interview occurred of the sacrament. He has throughout his sickness been conscious of his real condition, and has signed all papers which may affect the future circumstances of his family.

At eight o'clock to-night he was resting quietly. No aggravation of the symptoms is at present anticipated. There is no prospect of his final recovery. His moral courage is such that his life may be prolonged for a day. President Grant is expected to arrive at Washington to-morrow. The condition of Secretary Rawlins is the theme of conversation in all circles.

At half-past twelve o'clock to-night Mr. Rawlins appeared to be free from pain, and was asleep. There has been no perceptible change in his condition for the last three hours.

THE TEST OATH.

Opinion of Attorney General Hoar.

It is not Required of Members of the Legislature.

RICHMOND, September 4.—The following is Attorney General Hoar's opinion, received this morning by Gen. Canby:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1869.

To Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 27th, 1869, in which you request my opinion upon so much of the questions submitted in the letter of the commanding General of the First Military District, dated 10th inst., and accompanying papers, copies of which are before me, as refer to the legal qualifications of officers to be elected under the proposed constitution of the State of Virginia, and especially upon the question whether persons elected to office in such State under said constitution are required by the supplemental reconstruction act of July 19, 1867, to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed or referred to in section second of said act before entering upon the duties of their respective offices. The latter question is the only one indicated with sufficient distinctness to enable me to be fully satisfied that its purport is apprehended, and I therefore confine my answer to that.

By the statute of April 10, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were authorized to vote on the question of the adoption of a Constitution for the State, and also of the election of such officers under it, subject to the approval of Congress, as have been selected by it, pursuance of the provisions of the act, and an election held, and some parts of the Constitution submitted have been adopted by the people, and others rejected. The parts of the proposed Constitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congress, will be the Constitution of Virginia, under which all its officers will be required to act, and the qualifications and duties of these officers will be determined by it. When Virginia is restored to its proper relation to the country, as a State of the Union, its officers and legislature will be under the Constitution of the State, and the oaths, providing their power from that instrument, and it will clearly not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirements of oaths, additional qualifications upon them different from those which under the Constitution of United States may be required in all States. If, therefore, any test were to be imposed on members of the legislature not provided by the Constitution of Virginia, or any restriction imposed upon the people of the State in their choice of officers not recognized by it, and not made applicable under the legislative powers of Congress to all States, the legislature and officers would not in my opinion be the legislature and officers of Virginia under the Constitution of the State. I not see that Congress can undertake to require of the State with a suitable Constitution to start with, or to exercise any control over its constitutional rights, which are exercised over subsequent legislatures. I am, therefore, of opinion that the oath prescribed by the statute of 1867 and by the statute of July 19, 1867, chapter 39, section 9, required to be taken by all persons elected or appointed to office in the said Military District under any so-called State or municipal authority, is not to be required of the officers of the State of Virginia or members of the Legislature elected under the new constitution. It does not seem to me that the provisions of this ninth section, which are only applicable to the government of States under military authority, were intended to apply to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relation to the Union, and by whom the government of the state is to be administered after restoration.

This opinion is strongly confirmed by a reference to the second section of the same act, which authorizes the commanding officer of any district named in the act to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official powers any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military authority over the State and persons under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted or claimed under the so-called State Government thereof, and to detail a competent officer or soldier of the army to perform such duties. It would be impossible to suppose that Congress could intend that a Legislature under the Constitution of a State could have its members appointed by a detail from officers of the army. The reasonable conclusion seems to me to be that it was not intended any such Legislature should be allowed to exist, and until reconstruction was completed, except for the limited and qualified purposes requisite for reconstruction; but on the other hand I fully concur with the view of the General commanding in Virginia, that under the reconstruction acts of Congress no officer or legislator is competent or should be permitted to exercise any functions or power of his office within that State, except as he shall have qualified themselves provide, without taking the oath which is referred to in the statute of 1867 above quoted.

The act of April 10, 1869, requires the Legislature to meet at a time which it designates, that it is to meet implies that it is to come together for some purpose. It is required under the previous law to act upon the duties of adopting the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the admission of the State to representation in Congress, I am of opinion, therefore, that it may come together, organize and act upon that amendment, but that until Congress shall have approved the constitution and the action under it, and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union by recognizing its form of government as republican, and admitting it to representation, the Legislature is not entitled and could not without violation of law be allowed to transact any business, pass any act or resolve or undertake to assume any other functions of a legislature. If the test oath has not been required of its members, and that no officer elected under the new constitution can enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath while the military government continues. Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR, Attorney General.

General Cary to be at Mansfield, Ohio
Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
MANSFIELD, September 5, 1869.

General S. F. Cary is announced in the Democratic organ to address a workingmen's meeting in this city on the 17th of September.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Irish Land Question to be Settled at the Next Session of Parliament—Napoleon's Health Improving Rapidly—William Howitt on the Byron Scandal—Heavy Imports of Cotton at Liverpool—The "Times" Review of Bishop Cullen's Pastoral—Mr. Burlingame Requested to Intercede on Behalf of the Chinese in Peru. Mr. Aytoun Discredits Mrs. Stowe's Story—Celebration of the Huss Anniversary at Prague.

Napoleon's Health

PARIS, September 4.—The *Presse* says Dr. Nelaton, the Emperor's physician, contradicts the alarming reports constantly arising in regard to the health of the Emperor. Dr. Nelaton declares his convalescence will be rapid if he takes the necessary rest. The *Public* reports the Emperor fast recovering, and that he remained yesterday evening conversing with the Empress until eleven o'clock. The *Journal Official* reports that the ministers met in council to-day, but makes no mention of the presence of the Emperor. Prince Napoleon to-day had an interview with the Emperor.

PARIS, September 5.—*L'Public* newspaper states that the Emperor retired at a late hour on Friday night, was somewhat fatigued in the morning, and consequently was not present at the council of Ministers held on Saturday. To-day the weather is unfavorable, and the Emperor still feels some weakness, but the physicians believe that his convalescence cannot be interrupted any length of time. A number of receptions are to take place at St. Cloud to-day, at some of which the Empress will assist. The *Journal Official* to-day is silent on the subject of the Emperor's health. The *Presse* reports that the Emperor was unable to take his walk in the private park yesterday.

Amendment Rejected.

The Senate, by a vote of 113 to 9, rejected the amendment to the *Senatus Consultum* proposing liberal reforms in the constitution of the Senate. The amendment was offered by Senator Borjean, and supported by Prince Napoleon.

The Irish Land Question.

LONDON, September 4.—The Marquis of Hartington attended the Cutlers' banquet at Sheffield, last night, and made a speech. He said the task for the ensuing session of Parliament would be the settlement of the Irish land question. He hoped the subject would be debated with as little political feeling as possible. It had never been the battle ground of party. Men were comparatively unpledged. Statesmen of various opinions showed an honest disposition to grapple with the difficulties surrounding this matter.

Bishop Cullen's Pastoral Reviewed.

The *Times* comments as follows on Cardinal Cullen's last pastoral, and on the claims put forth by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland. They demand the overthrow of common education, and the establishment denominationalism. The language of Archbishop Cullen must provoke resentment. The pretensions of the Catholic hierarchy towards the State are intolerable. When a general was returned to Washington this morning, Commissary General Eaton, General Faulk, of the Quartermaster's Department, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker, and General Howard. Many inquiries were made during the day regarding his health, and sent telegrames to President Grant regarding the condition of the Secretary. The doctors, at his own request, he was visited by a Methodist clergyman, by whom he was baptised, and with whom a subsequent interview occurred of the sacrament. He has throughout his sickness been conscious of his real condition, and has signed all papers which may affect the future circumstances of his family.

William Howitt on the Byron Scandal.

LONDON, September 4.—William Howgit writes to the Daily News on the Byron scandal. He says there is little doubt that the conduct of Lady Byron towards her husband was the result of her father's representations, backed up by some female friends. He regrets the conduct of the wife in buying up her husband's memior and destroying it, and asks if the evidence of a party destroying the evidence of a party cannot be accepted. The same act of depriving Byron of an opportunity for self-justification deprived the wife of the right to advance fresh cleares. The writer feels certain that this will be the ultimate verlict of the public.

Heavy Cotton Imports.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—The imports of cotton from all ports have been unprecedentedly large for the past few days.

Prince Kung to Burlingame.

LONDON, September 4.—Prince Kung's dispatch to Mr. Burlingame thanks him for his services, and asks him to intercede with the Peruvian Government in behalf of the Chinese laborers who are badly treated in the mines and guano diggings of Peru.

Prince Napoleon's Speech.

LONDON, September 4.—The Imperialist journals of Paris express disapproval of Prince Napoleon's speech, and declare that he went too far. The general opinion is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal spirit.

LONDON, September 5.—Mr. Aytoun has written a note defending Lord Byron, and discrediting the statements made by Mrs. Stowe.

The Huss Anniversary.

PRAGUE, September 5.—The celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Huss commenced here yesterday. The city is crowded with strangers. Many English and French visitors are here, and a large number of Russian Sclaves have arrived to take part in the festivities. The character of the celebration is rather political than religious, and seems to have an anti-German tendency.

Races at Baden-Baden.

BADEN-BADEN, September 5.—The races which commenced on Tuesday, have been well attended. The ball last night at the Conversation took place yesterday, when the grand prize of Baden was run for. It was won by Cerdegue, six started.

Queen Christiana

Has gone to Vichy. It is rumored that she will endeavor to bring General Prim over to the cause of queen Isabella. The arrival of Don Carlos is daily expected.

Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, September 5.—Four thousand troops will sail on the 9th inst. for Cuba, and 6,000 more will follow in a few days.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, September 5.—The steamship Etna, from New York, on August 24th for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived this evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 5.—The steamer Maine arrived here to-day from New York.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, September 5.—Bourse flat; rentes 70 francs 90 centimes.

London Money Market.

LONDON, September 4, Evening.—Consols for money 93; 3-20 bonds at London 92¾; 93¾, 93⅝; '67s, 82⅞; 10-40s, 76; '62's at Frankfort 88⅝. Erie, 23½; Illinois, 90¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 13½d; Orleans 13½@13¾d; sales 9,000 bales; for export and speculation, 1,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 11s 4d; western 10s 10d@11s. Corn 29s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 34s.

Provisions firm. Pork, 107s 6d. Beef, 99s. Lard, 77s 6d. Cheese, 66s 6d. Bacon, 67s.

Common rosin 5s@5s 3d; fine 10s. Spirits petroleum 8d; refined 9d. Tallow dull; fine 44s. Linseed oil 33s; linseed cakes £10 5s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, September 4.—Tallow, 46s 6d@46s 9d. Sperm oil 92s. Sugar 38s@39s 6d. Whale oil £39, Calcutta linseed 62s 6d.

Petroleum at Antwerp 55¾f.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The planing mill of Doerr, Son & Co., corner of Broad and Coates streets, Philadelphia, was burned Saturday morning. Five adjacent dwellings, the market House and other buildings were damnged. Loss $40,000. Supposed incendiary.

Richard Carter, foreman of the stone masons employed at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was shot and killed by Joseph Snyder, a discharged workman, Saturday morning.

The ship laborers' strike in Quebec has ended. Arrangements have been entered into whereby the merchants agree in the choice of stevedores and laborers who promise not to meddle with those employed on board vessels under stevedores selected by captains.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive at Quebec. The number of vessels in port is fifty-eight less than at the same time last year.

Judge Day, of Ottawa, Canada, has gone to Washington to examine into the boundary claims or the Hudson Bay Company.

Saturday morning the Great Western Wells No. 1 and 2, at Petrolia, Canada, took fire, and everything above ground, consisting of 2,000 barrels of tankage, two engine houses and derricks and 1,500 barrels of crude oil were entirely destroyed. Loss about $10,000.

Patrick Murray, who came from Halifax in search of his wife, found her at Bradley's Hotel, Portland, Me., Friday night, and tried to force her to the door. Alexander Hay, clerk of the hotel, and James Murphy, proprietor, went to the rescue of the woman, when Murphy down two flights of stairs, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died Saturday morning. Murphy and Hay were arrested.

A fire Saturday morning burned Sheap's block in Portsmouth, N. H., occupied by Hon. Frank Jones, ex-Governor Goodwin, W. C. Newton and others. Loss $8,000. The fire was caused by burglars, who ransacked the money drawers, but were unsuccessful in tapping a safe.

The hat factory of O'Sullivan Bros., at Lawrence, Mass., was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss $30,000; insured.

The steamers Pennsylvania and Havana have arrived at Queenstown.

Treasurer Spinner's defense in regard to the delay in transmitting gold from New York to San Francisco, published in the *Journal of Commerce* August 23d, occasions unfavorable comment in financial circles of San Francisco. It is considered an unjust attack on Vice President Colfax, the bankers and merchants. Mr. Spinner's favoritism is sharply criticised, and it is asked why should he pay Seligman three-quarters of one per cent. for carrying bullion to New York, when the Pacific Mail Company offered to do it for less? why the Express company was paid more for the same work than the latter offered to perform? and why he had an inclination to charge the extra quarter of one per cent. to the California Bank? Is the Assistant Treasurer at New York, to whom ought to be charged the extra compensation paid Seligman and Webb.

The Public Treasurer of North Carolina gives notice that interest on bonds issued in aid of new railroads, due April 1st, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Treasurer's office or the Raleigh National Bank. Similar future interests will be paid at either of the same places.

The Buffalo Fire Department turned out in force Saturday and gave a brilliant reception to the Northern Liberty Hose Company of Philadelphia. The streets were crowded with citizens. The line of march was illuminated with a fine display of fire works. The visiting firemen, after the parade, were entertained at a supper by Hose Company Eleven, whose guests they are.

General Canby will issue a proclamation for the election of the Virginia officers in October instant. He is delayed by disputed returns from one county. The Virginia State officers will be installed on the assembling of the General Assembly.

The Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted in favor of lay delegation on Saturday, by 125 to 21.

Two sailors, Richard Williams and Thomas Brasseau, belonging to the schooner John McDonald, were drowned on Saturday morning at Port Rowan, Ontario, while trying to get on board the vessel in a state of intoxication.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee have been busy the entire week investigating the affairs of the Custom House at San Francisco. The particular points under investigation have not transpired.

The carpenters and laborers employed along the line of the Delaware and Hudson works held a meeting on Friday, and determined to resume work as soon as possible, on the terms of the companies. At the above meeting there has been communicated to the Superintendent of the Coal Department, and he is using all exertions in preparing for resuming work to-day. The men are to receive the same prices as the men on the Lackawanna and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mines.

The Union Fence Company's Factory at Hancock, was destroyed Saturday morning. Loss $30,000. No insurance.

A Denver dispatch says: Seven thousand four hundred and sixty-eight ounces of treasure were received by Wells Fargo & Co. last month, an increase of one hundred and twenty-five per cent, over the corresponding month last year. The Central City (Colorado) *Register* says: The bullion shipments from this county last week amounted to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Smith & Co.'s Parmelee company sold twenty tons of gold ore for one hundred dollars per ton, to be shipped to England. This company shipped two hundred and fifty-seven ounces of gold yesterday, the product of a mine for one week.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 31 says: "There has been unusual delay in counting the vote. The Independents elect Mr. Selby as Mayor, Mr. Hanna as County Clerk, Mr. Freeman as Fire Commissioner, three Supervisors and three School Directors. The Democrats elect Mr. White for Sheriff, Mr. Higgins for Recorder, Klokenburg for Treasurer, Rosenier for Assessor, Byron for District Attorney, and Marks for the Harbor Commissioner. The Independents claim that Merriell was elected Recorder in the Board of Supervisors; destroyed the election returns and thereby defeated the fire department from becoming a politi-cal machine. They claim a great victory. The Democrats have carried everything in San Francisco and Nevada counties, which was not effected by Governor Haight. Gwin, Jr., is elected State Senator from Calaveras county. The Englishman, who was a leading aspirant for Cole's place in the United States Senate."

A Paris an Prince letter of August 12th states that the steamers Quaker City and Delphine are still bombarding Gonaives, while the rebels have a land force investing it. There is an American man-of-war in the port, at which the American flag is flying, but no American man-of-war is near the port. Almost every house in Gonaives, it is said, has been damaged by shells. The treasury, the church, and a large number of houses in the city had also been struck. The loss of life has been small, all the inhabitants having taken refuge in the house of Mr. Brooks, United States Consul, and two soldiers, were killed, and twenty-six only to be considered. Many of the crews of steamers have been killed by shots from the rebel batteries now mounted.

James Otis, son of Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, and President of the North American Insurance Company, died in New York, Friday night.

Mrs. Saran Boyle and daughter were found in a basement in Thirty-ninth street, New York, on Friday, starved to death.

A Chinese theatre was burned in Brooklyn Friday night. An address was adopted, urging citizens to join it irrespective of parties, to reform the municipal laws and reduce the taxation.

The workingmen of New York ignore the action of the late Labor Congress, claiming that it was run in the interest of politicians, and are going to hold a mass meeting soon on the subject.

Wm. Hopkins, of Springfield, Missouri, killed himself at the Western Hotel, Saint Louis, yesterday, by taking opium. His death was caused by the conduct of his wife, who has led a fast life since the death of her husband, and from which he could not reclaim her.

The cold weather of the past week has so thoroughly disgusted the hotel keepers at Long Branch that four of the principal establishments will close to-day—the Metropolitan, Continental, United States and Stetson House.

General Walbridge, Pacific Railroad Commissioner, addressed a large meeting at the San Francisco Board of Trade on Saturday. He complimented Governor Haight, who was originally appointed on the commission, and advertised to the double duty of the commissioner, in urging the Federal and State governments to the completion of the road, corporations, which are not represented on the commission. His remarks were received with great favor. The commissioners were introduced to the meeting and left.

The coming fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association promises to be even more successful than the last. There will be large premiums for stock of all kinds as will bring great numbers of animals from all parts of the country. The mechanical and agricultural implement departments will be very full. Over two thousand inches of cotton will compete for the prizes offered for that article.

Martin Gray was arrested fn New York, Friday night, for forging a large amount of Philadelphia city warrants.

The Governor General of New Brunswick held a levee on Saturday, at which four addresses, signed by many of the citizens, were presented. In response to the address on the health of the Governor General of the province of New Brunswick, Sir John Young said that the Canadian Dominion and the province of Nova Scotia was in dying away, he looked forward to speedy reconciliation and union. The advantages gained by the union of England and Scotland were then alluded to, quietly, and the advantages conferred by the Zollverein during the last half century, are such results as could not have been brought about by any other means. Speeches were also made by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province and by the British United States Consul. The healths of the Queen and President of the United States were enthusiastically drunk.

A bridge on the Maine Central Railroad in the western part of Waterville, one hundred and sixty feet long, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. It will take one or two days to replace it.

Mrs. Catharine Washington, died in Delnt township, Harrison county, Ohio, Saturday morning, aged eighty years. It is claimed she was a relative of President Washington. Her maiden name was Washington, and she married a man named Washington. She was born and married in Virginia. Mrs. Washington's estate in Culpepper county, Virginia. She leaves two sons bearing the name of Washington.

Ex-Secretary Seward's speech at Sitka has been published. He gives a complete review of the resources and productions of the new territory, expresses sanguine hopes of the future prosperity of Alaska, and says the people need a territorial government.

The press of San Francisco are unanimous in denouncing Ned Buntline for the slanderous manner in which he has attempted to create dissance convention that seven-eighths of the adult population of California, male and female, die of drunkenness.

No general miners' strike has taken place at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as was reported. A few of the furnaces were temporarily suspended for various reasons, want of orders, etc.

A committee of Odd Fellows has started from San Francisco for Omaha, to escort the delegation of the National Grand Lodge to San Francisco.

An Omaha dispatch says the jury in the United States Court in the case of McCoy & Co., distillers, for defrauding the government, brought in a verdict confiscating all the property owned by the firm, amounting to nearly $30,000.

The Wells & Fargo coach which left Helena, Montana, August 29, was robbed by highwaymen at Malade Station, Utah, on the night of the 31st ult., of nearly thirty thousand dollars in gold. The passengers were not molested, and by that means saved their money. Two thousand dollars escaped the clutches of the robbers. A large force is now on the 1st inst. in pursuit of the marauders.

Admiral Mundy sailed Saturday from Halifax in the British man-of-war Sevenge, for England. A farewell address signed by a large number of citizens of Halifax was presented to the Admiral in the dock yard, previous to his sailing. Rear Admiral Rochfort, of the French man-of-war Semiramis, and Captain Roland, of the France, sailed from that port at five o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamer for Yokohama and Hong Kong sailed from San Francisco Saturday with $535,-000 in specie for Hong Kong, and $8,000 for Yokohama.

A terrible conflagration occurred at Goldsboro, N. C., Saturday night, by which the Wayne House, Masonic Hall, a lumber yard and ten warehouses were destroyed. Loss $125,000. The offices of the *Messenger* and *Post* were also destroyed. They will resume publication soon.

Active preparations are being made for the Commercial Convention which meets in Louisville on the 12th of October. The committee of arrangements have been notified by Governor Stevenson that he accepts their invitation to deliver the address of welcome.

The New England Fair opens at Portland, Me., Tuesday. The enterers are very large, and it will probably be the most successful exhibition ever given.

The City of Pittsburgh a Distributing Point.

Messrs. T. C. Jenkins & Bro. have established excellent connections with the largest tea and coffee importing houses in New York, which will enable them to furnish the grocers of this city and vicinity with a fresh and new stock of teas, far below the prices usually demanded by the merchants of this city.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

Skirmishing Near Arroyo Blanco.

Enlistments for the Volunteer Reserve Corps—The Steamship Hornet Seized at Halifax—Departure of an Ex-Blockade Runner from New Orleans.

HAVANA, September 4.—Major La Casa had several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroyo Blanco, and killed thirty.

Committees have been appointed to promote enlistments for the volunteer reserve corps in this city. Money was subscribed at the Casino Espanol last night to buy Remington rifles for the Calaton volunteers.

HALIFAX, September 4.—A sailor of the steamship Moodus made oath to-day that she had arms on board for Cuba. The customs officers seized her. She will discharge her cargo of coal to-morrow, the story being that she has arms underneath it. The Hornet came from Philadelphia, and is said to be bound for Queenstown.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—The steamship Lidan, an ex-blockade runner and very fast, departed for Florida to-day—destination doubtful.

HALIFAX, September 5.—The steamship Hornet, from Queenstown, which arrived here from Philadelphia for coal, was, on complaint of the Spanish Consul, examined last Wednesday, but nothing found on board to give sufficient cause for her detention. Upon affidavit of a deserted sailor that the Hornet had arms on board, she was hauled into the Queen's wharf and compelled to undergo a second examination, which is now progressing. As yet nothing has been found to warrant her delay. The Spanish Consul has given bonds to the amount of $30,000 for her detention, and the Captain of the steamer has presented a protest against further examination or detention.

HAVANA, September 5.—Advices from Puerto Principe, state that the insurgents three times attacked the Spanish forces at San Serafpo, but finally retired with a loss of 500 men.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pittsburgh and Toledo Railroad Project—Connection of Virginia Roads with the Southern Pacific.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, September 4, 1869.

A meeting of citizens was held to-day, to consider the projected railroad from Toledo to tap the coal and mineral region in this county. A committee from Toledo, consisting of H. S. Walbridge, C. F. Curtis and J. H. Sargent, was present. A full and free discussion was had, and the great importance of securing the terminus of the road at this point was pretty generally conceded by our citizens. It is proposed by the Toledoans to extend the road northward from Toledo into the great lumber regions of Michigan. A direct route to that point is a great desideratum of our people, and the former enterprise of the citizens of Mansfield and Richland county, in securing a direct route to Pittsburgh, will undoubtedly meet with the hearty co-operation of the people of this section. Committees were appointed to visit the Board of Supervisors, and the Board of Trade of Mansfield, to solicit a co-operation and subscription to the stock. Committees were also appointed to visit the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, to solicit co-operation and subscription to the stock. Committees were also appointed to visit the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, to solicit co-operation and subscription to the stock. Committees were also appointed to visit the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, to solicit co-operation and subscription to the stock. Committees were also appointed to visit the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, to solicit co-operation and subscription to the stock. Committees were also appointed to visit the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, to solicit co-operation and subscription to the stock. Committees were also appointed to visit the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, to solicit co-operation and subscription to the stock. Committees were also appointed to visit the Board of Trade of Pittsbur

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

THE Republican County Executive Committee announce that a mass meeting will be held in the Diamond, Allegheny city, on Thursday evening, which will be addressed by Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and other distinguished speakers.

THERE is genuine eloquence as well as great encouragement in the statement which we receive from Wahington, that in the months of July and August this year the internal revenue receipts exceeded those during the same period last year rising $5,-700,000. These figures reflect two things: the general prosperity of the country and the faithful enforcement of the revenue laws, for which blessings we are indebted to an administration devoted to the welfare of the nation.

PITTSBURGH has no need of lungs. The good people of this smoke-begrimed city can get a good better without a place for open-air recreation than with one. The dingy town does not desire a cess spot, with shade and walk and fountain. Its citizens are without aesthetic cravings. The health and happiness that would inure to its thousands by the provision of grove-walks, sparkling fountains and running waters, are not deemed essential. We do not make this declaration because the people of that city have so resolved by voting against a park.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The *Press* misinterprets the vote of our city on the Park question. Our citizens are not opposed to a Park. The failure of the original plan as to location, cost, etc., at the last moment so changed the question as to inducemost of those who at first favored it to vote in the negative. Perhaps our community are not as lively as they should be to the importance of a Park—"a green spot, with shade and walk and fountain;" but we are entirely confident that one of these days they will prove that the conclusions of our Philadelphia contemporary are not deserved, however much present appearances may seem to justify them.

THE Legislature of New York ratified the Fifteenth Amendment more than four months ago, but thus far Gov. HOFFMAN has neglected or refused to transmit the action to the Federal Government; and because he thus neglects or refuses, the *World* sets up the claim that the action of the Legislature of New York must fail. There is more spite than force in this. Gov. HOFFMAN is not necessary in the premises. The Constitution leaves it to Congress and the President to determine when the amendment has been ratified, in providing that amendments "shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," &c. Neither Gov. HOFFMAN nor his autograph is required to complete the action of New York, although it is evident he is acting, or refusing to act, on the contrary presumption.

WE are in doubt, at this writing, whether Secretary RAWLINS or Senator FESSENDEN will be with the living this morning. The Secretary had a relapse yesterday, and telegraphic dispatches announced that his recovery was more than doubtful. Mr. FESSENDEN was dangerously ill all week, and on Saturday night his friends gave up all hope, but a later dispatch announced that there had been a slight improvement in his condition. We earnestly hope that the lives of these men may be spared to the country. In their respective spheres of duty they have demonstrated a capacity and integrity that places them in the front rank among our public servants. Senator GRIMES of Iowa, a gentleman of unobtrusive ability and marked integrity, has been compelled to resign his seat in the Senate owing to ill health. He is now in Europe. RAWLINS, FESSENDEN and GRIMES are not only men of ability, but of great purity of character, and the coincidence of their illness is painful and unfortunate.

SOME persons seem inclined to think that Admiral VANDERBILT'S idea of preserving himself—or his memory—in bronze, at an immense cost, will be very well, provided he makes use of some part of his great fortune to benefit his fellows, in the spirit of true benevolence. It cannot be denied, that in a certain sense he is a benefactor in building and running railroads; but he does few things in the spirit of a benefactor. He is a speculator, and has little thought of the good of others. Let him, it is suggested, do something worthy of his means for the sake of philanthropy—endow in proportion to his means, educational institutions, found hospitals, make provision for a library; or, if he wants to do something novel, let him, as the Railroad King, make provision for disabled and superannuated railway men,—in short, let him do something that will have a tinge of goodness; so that he may stand a chance of getting his name somewhere on the list of those who love their fellow men. That costly statue of bronze won't do it.

IN the advice of the National Temperance Convention, in Chicago, last week, is followed, the Anti-Dram Party will be the title by which temperance and prohibition men of all shades will be known. There is much in a name—not unfrequently it decides the fate of a cause. It requires as much genius to select a winning name as make a winning argument. In fact, as a general thing, the name goes further than the argument. In this view the name selected at Chicago cannot be considered perfectly felicitous It possesses little novelty and is not striking, though it may represent much truth. GERRIT SMITH has the honor of proposing it. His idea was that those who did not enlist under the new name would necessarily have an "infamous name—the dram-shop party." There is not much sense in this. You must be decent towards those who do not agree with you, and whose conversion you profess to desire, unless you are strong enough to get along without them, and then, we should say, it would be better to be decent. Mr. SMITH having christened the party proceeded to interpret the name. We quote him as follows:

> "What is a dram shop? Let us have a just interpretation of it. It is a manufactory, mainly of paupers, but of incendiaries, madmen and murderers. As such an institution, if I may dignify the abominable thing by that respectable name, compatible with the public safety? No. I deem that civil government is faithful to its great province whilst it suffers the dram shop to be in existence so long as it establishes and permits it. May I go further? The civil government that allows this enemy to the safety of person and property is unworthy of the name of civil government."

THE TEST OATH IN VIRGINIA.

The opinion of Attorney General HOAR, on the questions raised by General CANBY in Virginia, in regard to the administering of the test or "iron clad" oath to the members elect of the Legislature, was made public in Richmond on Saturday, and, we presume, may be considered an adjustment of the question that will prove generally satisfactory to the people of that State.

The Attorney General regards the Legislature of Virginia recently elected as merely provisional in its character; at least until Congress shall approve the new Constitution as republican in form, and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union. But in order that this may be accomplished, certain preliminaries are essential, viz.: The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. To accomplish this, it is necessary the Legislature should meet, and the Attorney General is therefore of opinion that it may come together, organize and act upon that amendment. But this done, the Legislature exhausts its provisional powers and cannot, without violation of the Reconstruction laws, be allowed to transact any other business, pass any act or resolve or undertake to assume any other functions of a Legislature, unless the members shall have previously taken the test oath. In brief, therefore, the Legislature may assemble, ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, but this done, the test oath is requisite should other legislative business be contemplated. Neither can any officer —such as Governor, Attorney General, etc., —enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath, while the military government continues.

But all this is changed as soon as Congress approves the new Constitution of Virginia. Then the provisions of that Constitution will de. mine the qualifications and duties of all officers elected under it; and, says the Attorney General, "it will clearly not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirements or additional qualifications upon them (the Legislature and State officers) different from those which, under the Constitution of the United States, may be required in all the States."

We presume these practical results will flow from this opinion; General CANBY will immediately issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election; such of the State officers as can take the test oath—Governor WALKER for instance—will be inducted into office; the Legislature will be convened, and, after ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, and, possibly electing United States Senators, will adjourn until Congress shall have adopted the Constitution, and admitted the State to its proper place in the Union.

Those who hold that the test oath should be demanded of members of the Legislature, are conclusively answered in that part of the Attorney General's opinion which shows that while the reconstruction laws give authority to the district commander to remove any disqualified, civil or military officer in Virginia and detail United States officers in their stead, these laws certainly do not contemplate any such contingency as making up the legislature by a detail from the army or by other appointees of the military commander. In that case the legislature would not be a body representing the people of Virginia, but merely the United States authority in the State, and, Mr. HOAR quaintly observes:—"I do not see that Congress can undertake to furnish the State with a suitable legislature to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition which could not be exercised over subsequent legislatures."

We think this is a happy way out of the difficulty. If we interpret the Attorney General's opinion as reflecting the views of the Administration, it seems clear that Gen. GRANT desires to enforce the exceptional legislation of Congress in regard to reconstruction, with generosity and moderation; in the spirit of according universal amnesty in its fullest extent, as a return for universal suffrage and good faith.

ASA PACKER—HIS COURSE DURING THE WAR AND SINCE.

The critical readers of our paper ought to be pretty well posted in regard to the antecedents of the Democratic nominee for Governor. We have now, however, procured some new evidence of his skill in eluding taxation, but will very briefly notice the points heretofore made before furnishing reasons for so doing. ASA PACKER was one of the thirty-five anti-DOUGLAS delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Democratic Convention in April, 1860, and during that memorable convention at Charleston, Baltimore and Richmond, did everything in his power to disrupt the Democratic party and bring on the rebellion headed by JEFF. DAVIS & Co.

As has been fully explained by Captain E. H. RAUCH, and not denied by any one, Mr. PACKER bolted the nomination of DOUGLAS and zealously supported BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in 1860. His influence during the war was entirely with the Copperheads; all his surroundings were of the extremest pro-slavery character. VALLANDIGHAM, when driven from home by the loyalty of the Buckeye State, sought refuge on the banks of the Lehigh, and at the house of this same ASA PACKER. At a still later period, when the Confederacy was crumbling beneath sturdy blows inflicted by the Union arms, he went to Europe to avoid seeing the miseries inflicted upon his rebel friends.

In filling the Union army, the ponderous legal opinion of his special friend, Judge WOODWARD, failed to set aside the acts of Congress, and the inexorable draft went on. To avoid it Carbon county had to resort to bounties to volunteers, and of course a bounty tax had to be assessed. The assessor of the borough of Mauch Chunk, acting under the solemnity of an oath, estimated the personal property of ASA PACKER, not at $20,000,000, but at $1,000,000. The fifteenth section of the act of May, 1841, gave him the right of appeal to the County Commissioners of Carbon county, who in that case would have heard his own statement under oath, and reduced the valuation accordingly. The law gave him this right. His own personal, political friends were the administrators of the law. Did he, like an honest man, seek redress in this way? Thousands have had resort to this simple and efficacious remedy of a wrong. No! He pretended that he had removed to Philadelphia—was, as he said, domiciled at the Merchants' Hotel, in that city. His taxes for bounty, school, borough, county and State purposes amounted to $32,500. A goodly sum we admit, but only at the same rate the poorest miner in his employ paid on his property. ASA PACKER'S house, furniture, family, are, himself, too, to all appearances, resident at Mauch Chunk, as they had done for thirty years before. His own political friends could not seethis trumped-up removal as a genuine one, and refused to abate his taxation. The case went to Court. Two law firms were retained to enforce the collection by the county and borough authorities. This resulted in a compromise, by which he engaged to pay the taxes of 1867, and the authorities let him off in the future, on the ground of his payment of his personal taxes in Philadelphia.

We have before us the certificate of Mr. W. F. SMITH that he has carefully examined the assessments of the Sixth ward, Philadelphia, where Mr. PACKER claims his residence is, from 1864 to 1869, and that ASA PACKER'S name only appears for one year, to wit: 1867-8. The other five years are all blanks. In 1867-8 his name appears on the tax list as follows: First, his salary as railroad president, $2,800; second, money at interest, $13,500; third, gold watches, 2. The whole tax would probably be $32 50, instead of $32,500 at Mauch Chunk. And having accomplished his purpose by getting off the assessor's books at his own proper home, he mysteriously disappears from the tax records of Philadelphia, and since this twenty millionaire is a wandering carpet-bagger, and pays taxes nowhere.

This, however, is not the whole of the exhibit. We have also before us, as we write, the certificate of JAMES N. KERNS, that ASA PACKER'S return to the Assessor of the United States for internal taxes is one gold watch and some silver plate the tax upon which amounted to the enormous sum of $8 95. This bloated Bondholder, *worth over* $20,000,000," as the Chairman of the Democratic Committee certified to his Allegheny County Committee two days since, pays no personal taxes in Pennsylvania, and only $8 95 to the United States internal Revenue. If he did not hurt the rebels much during the war, certainly he will not help the soldiers and sailors much during peace.

ASA PACKER'S friends boast that he gave a half million to his church, for a college, and that he gives $20,000 annually to run the party machine in the State, and this year is to give them one hundred thousand to elect him Governor, and yet all that ever rumor has credited him with contributing to put down the rebellion, is the paltry sum of $50, though for two years past he has not paid one cent of personal tax to the borough, county or State wherein he resides, and only the paltry sum of $8 95 to the United States. These certificates are left at the office of the COMMERCIAL to be seen by any Democrat who questions these statements.

THE gobbling up of the Great Western Railroad is admitted by the Toronto *Leader*. That paper has authentic information that VANDERBILT'S acquisition of the road is an accomplished fact, and that, at the next general meeting of the company, the unconditional transfer of the road to the Americans will take place." There is evidently a sore feeling in Canada over the transaction, and the *Leader* throws out dark hints with regard to what it terms "treachery somewhere in the management," remarking that, although there is always a certain proportion of the stock of such a road to be had in the open market, yet "the majority of stock is held in the hands of the managing body for the time, and cannot be secured without the exercise of means which are not usually characterized as honorable." There is a soft spot in the business. Very recently the Great Western Company obtained a considerable reduction of the amount owing by it to the Canadian Government, which reduction will revert to the benefit of "the Yankee capitalists." The interposition of Parliament is threatened; but VANDERBILT will make as short work of Parliament as of the railroad—it will be only a question of price. It is suggested that the Commodore was only coquetting with the Lake Shore route, which is extremely doubtful. He was simply getting married, and Erie stole a march on him. Having got the Canada road, what will he do with it? There is an awkward break at Detroit, although the Michigan Central is all right. It looks as though the "brave old Commodore" was not a little disconcerted in his attempt to find a way to match the Pennsylvania Central.

THE "TRUE STORY" IN ENGLAND.

If not Mrs. STOWE certainly her publishers will be gratified by the attention bestowed upon the BYRON narrative in England. The leading journals have discussed it, and while they all regard the publication as injudicious, their estimate of its truthfulness does not vary very much. The *Daily News* is the only paper that has a word in defense of Mrs. STOWE; it says she has done nothing more than make a contribution to the veracity of history, ignoring the fact that something is also due to public decency. The London *Times* possibly gives us the average of intelligent British opinion on the subject. It points out the supposed defect in the statement of the solicitors of Lady BYRON, that while they discredit they do not contradict the story. The *Times'* own explanation is that Lady BYRON was the victim of a self-imposed delusion. It cannot conjecture how she came by it, but it was first imposed on herself and then on Mrs. STOWE. It is no unheard of thing, the *Times*, argues, for unhappy wives to have suspicions of exceptional enormity: and this hypothesis accounts for Lady BYRON'S early doubts of BYRON'S sanity, and her low opinion of his morality, communicated to Mrs. STOWE. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, basing the presumption on the statement of the Solicitors, says the inference is that Mrs. STOWE'S statement is correct, but that much more remains to be told. The *Post*—the organ *par excellence* of the British aristocracy—is naturally indignant at the publication, and very severe on Mrs. STOWE. It characterizes it as "a violation of confidence—an outrage on the dead—and a disregard of the feelings of the living."

WILLIAM HOWITT, the author, now in his seventy-fourth year, and, as a prominent literary man in England since 1823, likely to have exceptional opportunities of forming an intelligent opinion on the question, contributes the weight of his testimony to disprove Mrs. STOWE'S narrative. Mr. HOWITT'S explanation is that the altered conduct of Lady BYRON towards her husband was the result of her father's representation, backed up by some odious story—very probably that of the waiting maid "born in a garret and bred in a cellar." He also thinks—and this is a strong point in estimating the weight of testimony—that the conduct of Lady BYRON in buying up the private memoirs of her husband and destroying them, destroys the value of her own evidence, because it deprived BYRON of the opportunity of self-justification, and therefore should have deprived his wife, or his wife's friends, of the right to advance fresh charges.

In our first publication of the narrative of Lady BYRON, we advanced the theory that she was the victim of delusion, and this seems to be the conclusion of the most reputable journals of England and America. This must be accepted as the solution or the truth of the "true story" admitted, unless we accuse Mrs. STOWE of distorting what Lady BYRON confided to her, and in the excitement of the moment accepting something with an *if*, as the unqualified truth. In the statement of the Solicitors they seem to intimate that Mrs. STOWE'S recollections of the conversation with Lady BYRON, held thirteen years ago, may have been at fault, and their assertion of incompleteness may refer to Mrs. STOWE'S way of telling what Lady BYRON confided to her, as well as to the essential facts of the narrative. They protest against Mrs. STOWE'S account as a gross breach of trust and confidence, as inconsistent with her own recommendations to Lady BYRON, and as a violation of the express terms of the will. Under the circumstances no more explicit contradiction could have been expected from the solicitors, for it is natural to suppose that by the will they were debarred from entering into the discussion of the subject. Their duty now is to protect the memory of Lady BYRON, and this they have done by showing that Mrs. STOWE'S publication was in direct violation of her will. If this amounts to anything, it removes all responsibility for the publicity of the scandal from Lady BYRON, and places it upon Mrs. STOWE, who disregarded the dying wishes of Lady BYRON—as set forth in her will—in making a magazine sensation out of a confidential communication.

Gold Redemption of Greenbacks.

In some quarters this question is discussed as though there was nothing specified and depended on the construction of various acts of laws of Congress. Those who take this view forget that the first act approved by General Grant contains the following words:

> "but the question is now settled by *positive law*. The first act signed by President Grant (March 18, 1869) contains these words: 'That in order to remove any doubt as to the *purpose* of the Government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors, and to prevent conflicting legislation and interpretation of the law, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of the *principal* of the United States not bearing interest known as *United States notes*.' And that the United States is solemnly pledges its faith to make *provision*, at the earliest practicable period, for the *redemption* of the United states notes in coin."

CAPT. CESARE MORENO, an Italian by birth, but an American by adoption, an intelligent and accomplished gentleman, gives the result of eighteen years' observation in China, especially touching the disposition of the Chinese towards the United States. He says they have an extraordinary liking for us, and will grant us many things which no other people can obtain. For Mr. Burlingame they have the greatest respect. But the appointment of J. Ross Browne was a mistake. He was neither able nor willing to comprehend the Chinese, and fell willingly under English influence. Capt. Moreno says we ought to have an able representative in China.

THERE has been a hitch for a considerable time in the consolidation of what are known as the Vanderbilt Roads, in consequence of the generous terms exacted by him for the Hudson River Road, of which the Vanderbilt family own three-fifths. It is suspected that there are still greater stakes to be played for on the chessboard of the busy Wall street, and ere the 1st of October the country will be startled by the magnitude and boldness of stock jobbers. There are other stocks that avaricious boards of directors think will bear "watering," though their road beds are hardly settled on the rich prairies of the West.

SAYS a New York letter: The competition between the rival railroads (the "trunk" lines) for western business continues quite lively. The New York Central and Erie are both running through in thirty hours to Chicago, but the Pennsylvania Central and Fort Wayne are accomplishing the feat in one hour less. The talk is that even this quick time will be reduced to twenty-four hours; also, that fares between New York and Chicago will be reduced to $10. This may do for the public; but what will the stockholders say?

THE Buffalo track over which Dexter trotted has been remeasured and shortened to a mile. It appears that it was not only a mile, but a mile and twenty-seven feet which Dexter trotted in 2:17¼. The horses which recently have made fast time on the shortened track trotted only a mile; and the winning horse, Goldsmith Maid, did not trot that, but ran a long distance—variously stated from a quarter of a mile to two hundred yards.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* starts Hon. John Bigelow, Editor of the *Times*, for the China Mission. The writer says: "Mr. Bigelow's diplomatic experience, his political standing, and his friendship with President Grant, Secretary Fish, and Assistant Secretary Bancroft Davis, will make him a formidable competitor of any other aspirant." It is said that Mr. George Wilkes will be appointed, but we regard this as doubtful.

MRS. STOWE has found a valiant champion in the brilliant and eccentric John Neal of Portland, who has, it is said, facts in his possession to corroborate her statements. Mr. Neal was present at Lord Byron's funeral and acquainted with his friends. His reminiscences will soon appear in the public prints, and will form a fit sequel to his already published "Wandering Recollections."

THE news from the seat of war in Paraguay leaves Lopez alive and quite as disposed to kick as ever. The allies make slow progress with small prospect of ever getting through. The attitude of the two armies leaves Lopez quite at his ease, which is all the more remarkable from the number of times he has been annihilated by his enemies.

FRANCIS A. J. BOOL, once a famous Tammany leader in New York, died a few days since in the Utica Lunatic Asylum, having been driven to madness, a victim of politicians. His fate should be a warning to all leaders of rings and ambitious politicians, of the scurvy sort, in general.

THAT is an exceedingly instructive chapter in the financial history of Pennsylvania, which speakers are weaving from the stump; but it would be none the less so, while it would not be more than fair, had the aforesaid stump speakers say they took it from the COMMERCIAL.

PREPARATIONS are on foot in New York to give the Harvard crew a reception and dinner. They are expected on the 16th or 17th. It will be mainly under the management of the boat clubs and kindred associations, and the intention is to make it an appropriate honor to the gallant crew.

SENATOR POMEROY has written a letter denying that he ever wrote a word or a letter recently published with his name attached, purporting to have been written by him to one Logate, offering to do almost anything to secure certain appointments.

IT is claimed that bituminous coal of a good quality has been discovered about twenty-five miles from Buffalo, in the county of Wyoming. We shall take leave to doubt it, but should the report be true, the teachings of the geologists after careful examinations, will be disproven.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Important Movement in West Virginia in Favor of a Liberal Policy.

An important movement has been set on foot by leading Republicans of West Virginia, in view of the ensuing election, looking to the discontinuance of "War Legislation." An address has been prepared to the voters of Ohio county, "bearing the "signatures of leading citizens and party men—"many of whom," as the *Intelligencer* remarks, "are known personally and otherwise in all parts of the State," and had of whom are declared to be among the best and foremost citizens. Their title to speak in behalf of the party is attested by the fact that they are, mainly, the men "whose labors and contributions in times past built up the Union Party" in the country, and did much "toward creating and sustaining a sentiment of loyalty to the Government throughout the State during the war." The application of the test oath is discouraged as vexatious and unnecessary. "As regards the safety of our loyal people at this time," the address informs us, "even in the most exposed counties, our information impresses us with the belief that we can afford to inaugurate the necessary steps for discontinuing everything known as war legislation." "We cannot afford," says the address, "to keep a large body of our fellow citizens perpetually disfranchised, and thereby perpetually disaffected. Permanent disfranchisement is not in keeping with a form of government like ours," they add; "and were its continuance possible by the will of the majority, which it is not, the end could not be attained otherwise than disastrous to the public welfare." When the Republicans of West Virginia thus express themselves, certainly their opinions are entitled to weight with their brethren out of the State. We shall watch with interest the progress of the movement, which appears likely to take a prominent shape and control the politics of the State.

AN attempt by Louis Napoleon, on his coming into power, to trace his family to a remote origin, proved that the ancestors of the family were simply respectable, which is a good deal —such as lawyers, writers of books, church canons, etc. The Bonapartes run back to Florence, in the times of the Guelf and Ghibilline wars, when the common people had no family names, but were known as John of the Stone, or Peter of the Iron Hand, etc. The humble ancestors of these now French heroes, in the struggle between Papacy and the Empire, took the side of the former, and received the name of Buonaparte, or, as we say in English, Goodpart. This continued to be the original family until the first Napoleon dropped the u in writing the name, and it is still correct, according to the somewhat flexible Italian analogy.

THE election of Mr. Mitchell to the presidency of the Northwestern Railroad Company will have the effect to remove the competition heretofore existing in the transportation of grain to Lake Michigan. The termination of the Northwestern road is at Chicago and of the St. Paul at Milwaukee. A union of their interests gives them control of the freight business westward of the lakes. We have already shown the tendency of railway directors to consolidation and monopoly. It is just the season when the produce of the West is coming to the lakes for shipment to the East. At the moment when a healthy competition would cheapen breadstuffs another monopoly seems on the eve of organization, and the public are again the victims.

THE attempts to raise the great war ship New Ironsides, at League Island, have been prosecuted with varying fortune by the New York wrecking company. One of the grand objects of the company seems to be that of saving the propeller and machinery, all of which is very valuable. That portion of the machinery visible does not appear to be seriously affected by the long immersion to which it has been subjected. The hull now lies upon a bank, her starboard side being about seven feet out of water at high tide, with the port side but eighteen or twenty inches above the surface of the water. The workmen are now engaged in removing the heavy iron plating, which was securely screwed upon the side of the Ironsides by means of copper bolts.

THE Spanish gunboats, some dozen in all, will be completed in about a fortnight, when the Spanish Minister will make a formal demand for permission to depart. Report says that Secretary Fish will comply with the demand, but of this there are many doubts. Minister Roberts has sent with his application for the release of the vessels various affidavits, which allege that they are not intended to be used in a war with Peru; and the representatives of Spain in New York city make no secret of the fact that they regard Secretary Fish as their staunch and indefatible friend, and that he will order the release of all the vessels the moment they are ready for sea.

CHICAGO is poking fun at the Cincinnati excursionists over the Pacific road. The *Tribune* is funny thus: "One remarkable feature of the trip is, that several of the voyagers tried to get off, leaving their wives behind. The train was arrested six times, before it got beyond the city, by as many wives of excursionists who had left their wives behind. Most of the gentlemen made their wills before they left, and bid farewell, which 'might be forever,' to their native hills. Pursuant to previous notice, not to go by way of Chicago, the excursionists are somewhere on the Mississippi river, trying to reach one of the Chicago railways extending to California."

THE Century Plant has arrived in Chicago from Rochester, N. Y. To transport it was quite an undertaking. The plant is over nineteen feet high, and the roots spread five feet from the trunk, and to the depth of two feet from the surface of the ground. A box or crib of strong timber was set into the earth about the roots, to the requisite depth, and iron rods forced through the ground beneath the roots, and inserted in holes in the crib. This done, the box and plant were removed to the car and turned over far enough to enable the plant to pass under the deck of the car.

THE receipts of customs from August 21st to 28th, at the ports named, were as follows: Boston, $393,919 03; New York, $3,217,000 00; Philadelphia, $36,218 73; Baltimore, $238,402 80; San Francisco, (7th to 21st), $66,753 27. Our Philadelphia friends must do something if they do not intend to sink out of sight. They are at present far out of sight, and the receipts have been low of late. We fear that being at the Atlantic end of the Pacific railroad don't avail them much. Perhaps they are laboring under a delusion as to that, however.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from Felix R. Brunot, William Welsh, Dodge, and Nathan Bishop of the Indian Peace Commission. They are now holding their second "big council," The first was with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes; this time they are meeting the Kiowas and Comanches, in the southern part of the Indian Territory. They report that everything is progressing satisfactorily; that the Indians are peaceful, kind and earnest in their design to become civilized and respectable.

A NUMBER of gentlemen in Chicago have had a meeting with the view to associating themselves together to purchase coal outside of the monopoly which controls the market. C. B. Farrell will be trustee, liberal co-operation being promised. The plan is to send a purchasing agent to New York, and the belief is expressed that coal can be delivered at $10 and $10 50 per ton. It is probable that coke, which is worth more than anthracite, could be delivered at that—possibly for less money.

AN across-the-continent writer indulges in the following strain of prophecy: A generation will not pass away before cultivated farms will touch one another from the Pacific to the lakes, and more mining will be done in the rocky mountains than in all the world beside. The tide of immigration from northern Europe that is now filling up northern and western Minnesota at the rate of 100 per day, will pursue along the route of the railroad. It will very soon fill our valleys and cover our foothills with a prominent and productive class of citizens, infinitely better than those unsteady, feverish rovers in search of richer mines, who daily ride over fortunes so common and so simply acquired that they are despised.

THE London and San Francisco Bank at San Francisco, has just increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. This bank was started four years ago, and its manager, the Hon. Milton S. Latham, has made it a great success. One of the English trustees came over here last spring, and was at once liberally provided with the openings for capital, that the manager was soon authorized to draw for $1,000,000 more. This has been so judiciously employed, that $1,500,000 has been since added to that sum; and, furthermore, notice given that a further sum of $2,500,000 may be drawn for next spring, thus raising the bank's capital to $5,000,000, gold.

QUITE a consternation was created in Washington a few days since by a report that some fifteen clerks in the office of the Sixth Auditor, had deductions made from their last month's pay, for time lost by coming late in the morning, or by quitting before the regular hour, or going out to meet a friend occasionally. This rule has been enforced rigorously, and the effect has been to greatly improve the discipline of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department. The recusant clerks were required to make good their delinquencies, by making up the lost time by working after the usual daily hours. This will have a wholesome effect on the employees in all departments.

THIS is not a very prosperous season with the cotton factories. The sales are small, and the prices obtained are anything but satisfactory. Few failures will result, but the cost of manufacturing, and many classes of goods will be sold at a positive loss. The factories, with the exception of the few which possess cotton at low prices, must prevail, are doing but little, and there is little inclination to give credit to purchasers. It is apparent that with the reduction in the cost of the raw material, and perhaps in the cost of manufacturing, there will be little inducement to mill owners to increase their business for some time to come.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE organ of the Cubans, *La Revolucion*, makes the following interesting statement: "It cannot be denied that among the Cubans there are two parties, one for and the other against annexation, and each believes that his party has a majority on the island, and consequently is in favor of a change. Both parties have their newspapers which advocate opposite sides, they learn it from the Cubans themselves. We allow that in the ranks of the Liberating army there are many on each of these sides, as likewise in New York or at any other point wherever you may meet a group of Cubans."

PRINCE ALFRED, of England,—one of the royal brothers,—was at Honolulu lately; what he wanted most to see, it seems, was an independent dance which the natives used to practice in their idolatrous days; and he preferred his request for the exhibition of the obscene "hula-hula" to no less a person than the queen. When the Prince comes to New York he will probably ask the Mayor to take him down to a Water street dance cellar. He is traveling over the world to complete his education.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WOOLEN SHAWLS

New Styles,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 MARKET STREET.

One of the finest assortments of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES in the city.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, at Very Low Prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, SILK SCARFS, FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

In Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, White Shirts, Striped and Barred Shirts, in every variety, at

W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.

MWF

New Fall Goods,

JUST OPENED.

DARK PRINTS,

VERY CHOICE STYLES.

WIDE DARK CHINTZES,

At 25 Cents Per Yard.

Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Black Mohair Lustres.

Irish, French and American Poplins.

Black and Colored Empress Cloths and Reps.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Black, Brown and Mixed Waterproof Cloth.

English Water-Proof Cloth, at $2 00 per yard, a very superior article.

White, Red and Gray Flannels,

FULLERTON BARRED FLANNELS,

Worth 10 cents per yard more to the wearer than any other Flannel in the market.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1869 FOR THE 1869

Fall Trade.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street,

84

R. H. PALMER,

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE

EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF

Black Alpacas,

Poplin Alpacas,

Poplins, Silks,

SHAWLS

CHINTZES,

CALICOS, MUSLINS,

AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM

Water-Proof

SUIT,

A New Article, of which I am making

A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE.

We have this day admitted WM. L. PETTIT, as a Partner in our Business, to date from April 1st, 1869.

SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.

Pittsburgh September 1, 1867.

JAMES ONSLOW,

Real Estate, Claim, Insurance Agent and Scrivener.

Office, with Alderman Butler, No. 116 WYLIE STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO.,

Roll Turners and General Founders,

SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Made, Turned and Polished. Pinions, Housings Shears, Squeezers, Rotary and Lever

SOAPS—500 BOXES COLGATE'S AND A. Soucong's Quarters.

FANCY TOILET SOAPS.

At BEYMER & BROS.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,

Ribbons and Flowers,

Hats and Bonnets,

"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,

New Styles of Bradley Skirts,

Parasols, all the new styles,

Sun and Rain Umbrellas,

Hosiery, the best English makes,

Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"

Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,

LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"

"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,

"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.

Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE

HATS

AND

CAPS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Men's and Boys'

HATS AND CAPS,

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES,

AT PRICES

That Defy Competition.

R. H. PALMER,

84

WOOD STREET.

Goods Received Daily.

GROCERIES, &C.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of SMITH, JOHNSON & COLVIN, in the Wholesale Grocery Business, is this day terminated. WM. H. SMITH retires from the business, which will be continued by SULLIVAN JOHNSON and JOSEPH T. COLVIN, under the firm of JOHNSON & COLVIN, at 118 Second street, and 117 First street. Either member of the firm will sign in settlement of the old business, which will be settled at the office of Johnson & Colvin.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

SULLIVAN JOHNSON,

JOSEPH T. COLVIN.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE WHOLESALE Grocery Business, I cheerfully recommend Messrs. JOHNSON & COLVIN to my former customers, and to all who want goods in their line.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

SULLIVAN JOHNSON, J. T. COLVIN.

JOHNSON & COLVIN,

Successors to Smith, Johnson & Colvin,

Wholesale Grocers,

Nos. 118 Second and 117 First avenues,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

AT WHOLESALE BY

LITTLE & BAIRD,

112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE,

The LARGEST and FINEST Stock in the city—all grades and Kinds. Fresh Arrival.

Sold at Eastern Prices.

We will suit Buyers in Teas and

GENERAL GROCERIES.

CALL.

NEW PAINT.

To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.

Harris Patent Paint

Fire and Weather Proof,

LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.

Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOSEPH HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.

It is now AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other as called.

FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

As Pure White Lead is to Brattles. It spreads fifty per cent more than white lead, per oil. Costs less than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and for additional illustration of the wide economy of nature. All that is asked is

A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public. GREAT LENGTH COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

BUY AND TRY

The Harris Patent Paint.

ADDRESS

HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STARCH—250 BOXES DURYEAS' AND Cawego Corn. Satin and Silver Gloss Starch, at BEYMER & BROS.

NOTICES.

OFFICE CHARTIERS RAILWAY COMPANY, Philadelphia, May 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of the CHARTIERS RAILWAY COMPANY, will be payable on JUNE 25, 1869, to the subscribers of said Company. Five Dollars per share, according to the terms of the subscription, will be due and payable on the first days of each succeeding month, as hereto required to be made to JOHN H. EWING, at Washington, Pa.

6.20-em JOSEPH LESLEY, Treasurer.

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.—THE Annual Meeting of stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held on MONDAY, the fifth day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Office, No. 84 Fourth avenue.

WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, August 24, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HO

The Daily Commercial.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A single lucifer match manufactory in this country is credited with using in a year 720,000 feet of the best clear pine, 400,000 feet of bass wood for boxes; 400 barrels of sulphur; 9,000 pounds of phosphorus. It also uses, weekly, four tons of pasteboard, 3,000 pounds of paper for small boxes, and nearly 400 pounds of flour for paste. It employs 300 hands, and pays daily $1,500 for revenue stamps.

The paregoric wedding—the latest thing out—was instituted in Oswego last Thursday. It was the anniversary of the marriage of a worthy young Oswegoan, who, meantime, has been blessed with an heir, and his friends improved the opportunity to send in liberal supplies of that indispensable medicine. The parregoric wedding now stands first on the list.

The York hotels are now crowded to overflowing. Steamboats and railroads from every direction have as many passengers as they can well accommodate, and the cry is still they come. The express men have more business transferring baggage hither and thither than they know how to manage, and the huge trunks from the watering places are sore trials to their temper. The fashionable streets up town, which have been well nigh forsaken for a month or two, begin to look 'at home' again, while the city generally is putting on the busy, bustling aspect incident to the incoming of autumn.

The following were the prices of coal at Mauch Chunk for September, fixed by the Lehigh Coal Exchange: Broken, $4 50; Furnace lump, $4 25; Egg, $4 50; Stove, $ 75; Chestnut, $4 00.

In Paris the other day a girl was observed on the street with a wooden leg under her arm, while a gentleman was calling her from a window on the opposite side of the street, gesticulating fiercely and demanding her return. To the large crowd which the scene attracted, the girl made explanation that she was washerwoman to the gentleman, that he would not pay her, that she visited his lodgings to demand her money, and that on his refusal she had taken possession of his wooden leg, purposing not to return it until she received her money. And then she had him most undeniably.

In sinking a well for oil in Michigan, water of remarkable qualities was struck. It is believed to have valuable medicinal properties. It leaves a deposit of silver whiteness. The sand pebbles over which it flows are soon covered with the deposit, giving them the brightness and beauty of molten silver.

Within a very short time five young ladies of Louisville have been seriously poisoned by the use of imported face powder adulterated with leadn. Ie ach case the effect of the cosmetic was paralytic both to the systems and facial beauty of the maidens. No one can use the powder and not be poisoned, and sooner or later this truth will develope itself.

The reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* who wrote the account of an interview with Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in reference to the trip of the House Committee of Ways and Means to the Pacific coast, gravely informs us that after accomplishing his purpose in seeking the interview, he "politely withdrew." Probably that is more than Mr. Kelley could say of him.

Dr. Franklin's fund of $1,000, which he willed to Boston in 1791, and expected to increase to $131,000 in a hundred years, amounted to only $183,433 36 on the 1st of January last, and at this rate of increase will not reach that amount at the appointed time. Dr. Franklin directed that it should be loaned in small sums to young married artificers; that £100,000 should be expended for public works in 1891; and the remainder continue on interest another hundred years, when a portion was to go to the city and some £3,000,000 to the State. Perhaps the greatest wonder is that the principal is in existence.

A new professorship has been established in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, supported by a gift of $25,000 from Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Danville. The incumbent of the chair is to have charge of the Department of Biblical Literature. Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the new President, has assumed his position, and the munificent centenary collection makes the endowment of the College now about a quarter of a million.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has tasted of a business from which it expects to realize much profit, in the carriage of 20,000 pounds of silver ore from Colorado, destined for England. This ore is drawn a long distance to meet the advancing road. When construction is finished to the mines, the business will be materially increased, and the amount sent to be smelted will figure more largely in our annual tables.

The Secretary of the Navy is reducing, as much as is compatible with the public interest, the expenses of the Navy Department. The following is the number of vessels of the different squadrons: European, 6; North Pacific, 7; North Atlantic, 8; Asiatic, 9; South Pacific, 5; South Atlantic, 5; special service, 3. Total, 43. The total squadron force of last year amounted to fifty-one vessels, with four on special service.

From Valparaiso we learn that M. Jobert has invented an instrument for announcing and registering earthquakes, and has presented it to the Government with the view of obtaining a patent for the same. A trial will soon be made and the result announced.

A dispatch from the summit of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, 1:30 P. M., the 21 inst., say: "A heavy storm has prevailed on and around the mountains for the past two days, and it is still snowing hard. Considerable damage has been done to the telegraph wires, which have been broken in several places, but are now working finely in spite of the storm and a coating of ice three or four inches thick. The mercury has ranged from 28° to 31° during the storm.

PERSONAL.

Madame Ristori's success in Brazil has been equal to that of Gottschalk. The Emperor and Empress attend all her representations, and when a delegation from other theaters came to read verses in honor of her, the Emperor and the public remained standing and uncovered.

The discussion about the probable fate of Dr. Livingstone has been renewed in England. Capt. Burton, the African traveler, believes Livingstone is a prisoner at the town of Lucenda, the capital of the King of Cassebo, and an expedition is talked of to search for him.

The great Mendelssohn, who spent much time in England, and understood the people pretty well, preferred them as patrons of music to the Prussians. In England, he says, "music is treated as a business; it is calculated, paid for, and bargained over, and much indeed is wanting, but the difference between a musical festival here and in Germany, shows where the disparity lies. When I think of the musicians of Berlin, I overflow with gall and vermuth; they are miserable shams, with all their sentimentality and devotion to art. I have no intention of playing the pranes of the English musicians; but when they eat an apple pie, it all evenis itself as a matter of course, abstract nature of a pie, and of the affinities of its constituent crust and apples, but they heartily eat it down."

The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter gives notice in a card, published in the Richmond *Enquirer*, that he is not a candidate for United States Senator from Virginia, and that his public life ceased with the war.

W. L. Rea, a leader-writer on the London *News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been spending a few days in New York, and has now gone to Boston. He hopes to "do" the country, including a visit to San Francisco, and be ready to start back in two months. It is this sort of "doing" the United States that keeps good the stock of amazing ignorance of its true of the average Englishman.

A Saratoga letter of August 30 says: "Commodore Vanderbilt and his bride still remain here, seeming to have settled down quietly to enjoy their honeymoon. He has recently purchased a fast horse, known as Myron Perry, to match with Daisy Burns in his double team, paying a fabulous price (it is reported as $2,000, or over) for him. He may be seen almost any pleasant day driving out with his fast team, taking Mrs. Vanderbilt for an airing." The New York *Sun* says: "The present Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt is a handsome woman. She was married to a Mr. Elliott. She did not live long with him. Mr. Elliott obtained a divorce from her on the ground of desertion. She resumed her maiden name, and was married the other day to the Commodore."

The celebrated English physician, Sir Henry Holland, arrived in New York Saturday morning, per steamer Rhein, accompanied by his son, Rev. Mr. Holland. Sir Henry has won a brilliant reputation as an author, as well as a physician. He was physician to Queen Caroline, and was one of the most important witnesses on her trial, in 1820. Sir Henry's wife (now dead) was a daughter of Rev. Sidney Smith. At present Sir Henry and Mr. Holland are the guests of Mr. Thurlow Weed, at his residence in West Twelfth street. On their arrival here cable telegrams afflicted the Rev. Mr. Holland with the intelligence that his son, nine years of age, was accidently drowned the day after he left Southampton.

POLITICAL.

The New York *Herald*, in an article on party movements and prospects, says the "discretion of General Grant has won for him the position of the foremost man in the country. His popularity has been tested during his lately extended tour among the people, who have everywhere received him with testimonials of respect and confidence. He gains strength every day, and has become so far committed to a policy of peace and moderation that it is difficult to arouse any formidable opposition to himself or to his administration.

The Chicago city election comes off in a short time. The *Journal* says: "The great question involved is this: Shall our county be governed by the people or by a knot of politicians forming a close corporation? In the political history of New York we have an instance of what ring government will bring upon a city. There is in Chicago an incipient Tammany. The sachems of that city sell the offices, municipal and county, to the highest bidder or farm them out to each other. An attempt to bring Chicago and Cook county—the two are inseparable in political interest and destiny—into the shackles of such a system of corruption is now to be met and fought with."

President Grant last week assured a Kentucky Radical Republican that he had not made all the removals from office he intended to make, and that in future appointments he intended to recognize the claims of Union soldiers, and give them preference, but that all his appointments should be good, sound Republicans.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* demands the Crawford county system for that city. It says: "The whole matter is now under the control of rings, professional wire-pullers and pot-house politicians, who trade in the interests, welfare and property of our citizens as coolly and confidently as if they were our absolute masters. If the people made direct nominations, without the intervention of the machinery which is now used by these intriguers, mainly, if not solely, to increase and perpetuate their own power, it would be impossible for men of notoriously bad character to gain a place on the ticket of either party, and faithless representatives who attempted to secure a renomination would be as badly beaten in Philadelphia as they were at the recent preliminary election in Lancaster county."

AUCTION SALES.

Good Country Residence,
AT
AGNEW STATION,
AT AUCTION.

On Monday, September 6, at 11 o'clock.

Will be sold on the premises, the present Residence of Mr. Agnew, at Agnew Station, between Glendale and Hayesville There are over 11 Acres of ground, laid out in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Garden, 1,200 Grape-vines, Strawberry, &c., &c. The House is a two-story Frame, containing 9 Rooms, substantial in construction, and pleasant in appearance. Living Spring Water in the House; Barn, Spring House, Coal House, and Tenant House within calling distance of the Dwelling. The river view is exceedingly fine. The railway station is right on the ground. Eight trains to and from the city daily; time, 30 minutes. Parties contemplating buying a Country Place, will do well to give this property and sale their special attention, as similar opportunities rarely occur. Visitors invited to examine prior to the sale. Possession given in sixty days, as the owner moves at that time. Terms will be made very liberal. Passengers from the city for the sale will take train at Federal street, at 8:30 or 9:30.

A. LOGATE, Auctioneer,
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE
Three-story Brick Dwelling House,
No. 198 Second avenue, containing 7 Rooms, Washhouse and Bath Room, Slate Roof, Marble Mantle, Hot and Cold Water and Gas Fixtures complete. Lot 24x85 feet. Immediate possession given if desired. For further information inquire of
JOHN McG. WOODS,
At Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, adjoining City Gas Works.

A HOME FOR EVERY MAN,
CHEAP.
Any person wishing to invest in land in the Valley of Virginia will find that it will be to their interest by calling on P. F. HILTON, at Hilton Station, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, or by letter addressed to me at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.
Also, I have some very desirable Surface, for Vineyard, situated at Hilton's Station, Allegheny county Building Lots, at the same station. I am desirous of building up this place, and will therefore sell on remarkably easy terms. There are also about 25 Acres of Grounds with river front, and Railroad passing through, near the station, suitable for a Manufactory. Terms made to suit purchasers. Come and see or address by letter as above

STOCK SALES.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, COALMEN'S AND INSURANCE STOCKS, PERRYSVILLE PLANK ROAD, &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, September 7th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesroom, 105 Smithfield street:
4 shares Union National Bank;
15 shares Coalmen's Trust Company;
16 shares Perrysville Plank Road Co.;
20 shares Western Insurance Co.;
40 shares Cash Insurance Co.;
20 shares Monongahela Insurance Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

DRUGGISTS.

Davidson's, Mattson's and Richardson's
SYRINGES,
GLASS AND METAL SYRINGES,
MEIGS & NEEDHAM'S
BREAST PUMPS.
CUPPING GLASSES,
NURSING BOTTLES,
PESSARIES, SPECULUMS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
PHYSICIANS' POCKET CASES,
FOR SALE BY
W. J. SNODGRASS,
COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

SODA ASH, PUMICE STONE.
Bi Carb Soda, Sal Soda,
Blue Vitriol, Epsom Salts,
Bath Brick,
Venitian Red, "English,"
Rochelle Ochre,
French Zinc, dry and in oil,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.
Corner Wood st. and Second avenue.

Apple Parers, Apple Parers.
I HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing
MACHINES,
Which I invite all to call and see for themselves. The Paring, Coring and Slicing Machine takes only three turns of the crank to Pare, Core and Slice an ordinary sized Apple.
Dried Apples sell higher when sliced with this Machine than when quartered with the old process.
Also, I have a large assortment of LIGHTNING and TURN-TABLE APPLE PARERS.
For sale Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.
SEALED BIDS
Will be received for the
Redemption of One Million Dollars
OF THE LOAN OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1st, 1870,
Until 12 o'clock, M., October 1st, 1869. Communications to be addressed to E. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa., and indorsed "Bids for Redemption of State Loan."
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State,
J. P. HARTRANFT, Auditor General,
E. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor.

GRANT & WILLIAMS'
PREMIUM
Black Sweet Tobacco,
In Butts and Caddies, Manufactured at Richmond, Va.
This old established and popular brand of SWEET TOBACCO can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will determine its superiority over all other brands.
WM. A. BOYD & CO., Sole Agents,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.
(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
BRISTLES, BONE DUST,
NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.
DEALERS IN
Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,
No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

THE ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The Superior Quality Imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all Manufacturers of Iron.
JAMES P. SPEER,
ATTORNEY FOR THE TRUSTEES.
Office, 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

JOHN W. CHRONISTER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.,
Will remain open until SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.
G. W. MULLIN, Proprietor.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,
COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHOCOLATES—250 BOXES BAKER'S and Webb & Trombly's assorted Chocolates, for sale by
REYMER & BROS.

NEW PEAS.
200 CASES
PRIME NEW PEAS, IN CANS.

NEW PLUMS.
150 CASES
PRIME NEW DAMSON PLUMS.

NEW PEACHES.
1,000 DOZ NEW CANNED PEACHES,
In heavy syrup, for sale by REYMER & BROS.

CURRANTS.
50 CASKS PRIME ZANTE CURRANTS.
Just received by REYMER & BROS.

RAISINS.
500 boxes Layers,
100 boxes Valencia, and
100 mats Seedless,
For sale by REYMER & BROS.
146 and 148 Wood street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Western University,
ROSS AND DIAMOND STREETS.
Fall Term Opens September 2d.
There are Seven Departments—Collegiate, Scientific, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Military Science, Commercial and Preparatory. In each, instruction is thorough and systematic. The Departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering were organized last year, and have succeeded beyond all expectation. While the higher branches taught in the University are well provided for, special care is taken that Preparatory Students are supplied with the best instruction that can be employed. That success warrants the assertion that students are afforded as good opportunities as can be had at home or abroad.
Call, for the present, from 9 to 12 A. M., or send for Catalogue.
FACULTY.
GEO. WOODS, LL. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.
Rev. JOHN FORSYTH, A. M., Professor of Greek.
Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, LL. D., Professor of Law.
R. C. GILLESPIE, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
MILTON B. GOFF, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. E. P. CRANE, A. M., Professor of Latin and Rhetoric.
P. F. ROHRBACHER, Professor German and History.
S. P. LANGLEY, Director of Observatory and Professor of Physics and Astronomy.
Maj. W. J. L. NICODEMUS, U. S. Army, Professor Military Science and Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
J. E. AYERS, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Latin.
ALPHONSE M. DANSE, Instructor in French.
I. N. TURNER, Principal Commercial Department.
LEVI LUDEN, A. M., Principal Prep. Dep't.
m7th

ORGAN AND PIANO
ACADEMY,
31 FERRY STREET.
Mr. H. ROHBOCK continues to receive Pupils of all grades.
Terms—Twenty four Dollars per Quarter of Twelve Weeks.
Three most excellent Pianos and the largest size Pedal Organ are in use.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Rev. I. C. PEESHING, D. D., Pres't.
A strictly Select Ladies' School for Boarders and Day Pupils. Pupils from twenty-two States and one of the first in the United States. Superb Buildings, with all the modern improvements.
Every Private Room and Hall and School Room covered with Carpets and Matting.
The Institution has full Collegiate powers and privileges and grants diplomas to all who complete the English or Classical Course. Thorough and well selected course of study. Twenty-two Teachers. Every department made a specialty.
Parents are earnestly requested to call and make themselves acquainted with the excellent accommodations and unsurpassed facilities. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 1. Send for a Catalogue.
M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.

EPISCOPAL
CLASSICAL ACADEMY.
The Fall Term of the School begins SEPTEMBER 6TH, 9 A. M., in its New Rooms, 293 LIBERTY STREET, (Keystone Bank Building).
Applications for admission of Pupils may be made at the School Room during the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
It is very desirable that all Pupils be present the first day of the Term.
Persons having sons to educate for College or Business are invited to communicate with the Principal,
Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.

MISS M. MARKHAM,
(Late Associate Principal of Irving Institute),
WILL OPEN A SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869,
At the Rooms lately occupied by the Curry Institute, Nos. 52 and 54 SIXTH STREET, (Dr. Scott's Old Stand).
Circulars will be issued in a few days, or any information desired will be cheerfully furnished on application to Miss MARKHAM, at 312 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY
FEMALE SEMINARY
The Fall Term of this Institution will commence MONDAY, September 13th, 1869. Miss HANNAH K. DAVIS, Principal; Miss EMMA E. HAZELETT, Associate Principal.
Professor ECKERT has charge of the Musical Department.
Circulars giving particulars may be obtained at the principal Book stores in both cities.
Referring to Circulars it will be seen that all the ornamental as well as common branches of a thorough education will be taught.
Miss DAVIS will be in attendance at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 to 12 o'clock each day.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY,
Prof. C. W. BURNS, A. M., Principal,
WILL REOPEN
Wednesday, September 8th, 1869.
TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pearl Mill Superior Flour.
We are now receiving very choice SOUTHERN WHEAT, and making our Flour entirely from it.
Pearl Three star Green Brand—choice Pastry and Family Flour, made from Amber Winter Wheat.
Pearl Two Star Blue Brand—the best Family Flour in the market, made from choice White and Amber Wheat.
Pearl one Star Red Brand—made from choice Red Wheat, ground and given very good satisfaction.
All Grades of Flour it takes the lead of any in the market. Our Cleaning Machinery is not surpassed by any in the country.
See that all packages are sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Mills, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.
Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the bull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are WHITER AND PURER than any others on the market. Our Brands are
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.
ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.
MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Rolling Mill Office of Campbell, Jones & Co.'s Glass Works, East Birmingham, until FRIDAY, September 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the Grading of Sewers in the Borough of East Birmingham, as follows, viz:
A Four Foot Brick Sewer on Main street (Meadow) street.
A Three Feet Brick Sewer on Nineteenth (Joseph) street;
And about 1,000 feet, more or less, of 15 inch Pipe Sewer connecting with the above.
Proposals will state the rate per cubic yard for all excavation, including refilling, watering and repairing the same per 1,000 linear feet, the rate per lineal foot for Pipe Sewer laid, and the rate per pound for Metal Castings.
Any information required can be obtained by calling at the office of the Street Regulator, where plans and specifications can be seen.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Street Committee.
JENKIN JONES, Chairman.

Reed & Barton,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED - - - - - - 1824.
Manufacturers of the New Patent
SEAMLESS LINED
Ice Pitcher,
Pronounced by Dr. HAYS, State Assayer of Mass chusetts, to preserve Water perfectly Pure, while in others made in the usual manner of two different metals soldered or welded together (thus forming a galvanic arrangement), the water, after standing for one hour, was found to contain traces of Lead and Copper, and in four hours sufficient metal had been dissolved to render the water deleterious to health.
Are also Manufacturers of the Finest Quality of
Electro-Plated Nickel Silver
AND
WHITE METAL
Table Ware,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Including a large variety of New and Elegant Designs, which are
SOLD BY THE
Principal Jewelers and Dealers
IN SILVER-PLATED WARE,
With our guaranty that the goods are made of the best quality of Metal, and heavily plated with Pure Silver.
The Highest Prize for Silver Plated Ware
Was awarded to REED & BARTON, by the American Institute, New York, in 1867.
Office and Show-rooms at the Factory, Taunton, Mass., and
No. 2 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK.
MWS

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

NEW TOMATOES.
1,000 cases NEW TOMATOES, choice quality.
For sale by REYMER & BROS.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Safe Deposit Company,
OF PITTSBURGH,
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867.
FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING OF
Bonds and Other Securities,
GOLD AND SILVER,
Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all Descriptions,
UNDER GUARANTEE AND FOR THE
RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
BUILDING AND OFFICE:
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
President.....WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President.....HENRY LLOYD.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WILLIAM REA, MILTON B. GOFF, A. M., Ex-Judge, WILLIAM M. LYON, CURTIS G. HUSSEY, Secretary and Treasurer, S. F. VON BONNHORST.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice Presidents.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier
Capital, - $400,000
Collections made on all points in the United State on most favorable terms.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
DIRECTORS.
John Dunlap, C. B. Shea, S. B. McElroy, Samuel M. Kier, John C. Risher, &c.
A. Bardley, Wm. Vankirk, Wm. H. Brown, J. Knox, J. V. McDonald, John F. Dravo.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

Pacific Railway
Gold Loan.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, September 4, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR
GRADING BLUFF STREET,
From Cooper to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination and can be seen, at this office until SATURDAY, September 11th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, September 4, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
For Grading, Paving and Curbing Greenough street, from Try street to iron alley, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, September 10th, 1869, at 12 M. Two Commissioners will be built to reject any or all bids.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, August 24, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR
PAVING AND CURBING SMALLMAN STREET,
From Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, September 6th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, August 24, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR
GRADING, CURBING AND PAVING
Thirty-first street, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at the office until THURSDAY, September 2d, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

SPEER'S
Port Grape Wine,
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes. Also,
EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS TO USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.
Speer's Port Grape Wine,
FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable
Tonic and Strengthening Properties
Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is, in every respect, A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly Persons find a Benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists generally, who also sell Speer's Standard Wine Bitters. Trade supplied by all Wholesale Dealers. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.
A. SPEER'S Vineyard, New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.
We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for
E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
VINEGAR,
WITH
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.
Strength and quality guaranteed. Prices to suit purchasers superior advantages.
BOLLMAN & CARL,
63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

THE
MISSISQUOI POWDER
Actually cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See report in L. Inside out free on application. Agents of Physicians in circular, send free on application to A. INGRAHAM, General Agent,
P. O. Box 1,650. 182 Pearl street, New York.

ROOFING SLATE.

AIKEN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL
Roofing Slate.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF
SLATE,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Office and Yard,
Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts.,
OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. S. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: PREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

JOHN S. LOVE,
DEALER IN
Blue Mountain, Vermont,
AND
PEACH BOTTOM
Roofing Slate.
OFFICE AND YARD,
Corner Penn and Tenth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

SLATE.
J. S. NEWMYER,
OFFICE AND YARD,
43 SEVENTH AVENUE.
EVERY VARIETY OF
ROOFING SLATE.
Special attention given to Laying Slate. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

Cement, Cement.
HAWS' CELEBRATED IMPROVED HYDRAULIC CEMENT WORKS,
AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.
This Cement is warranted to be superior to any manufactured in this State, and for Hydraulic purposes cannot be equalled in the market. Contractors and others furnished by car load or retail at prices lower than any other Cement of same quality. We have also on hand and for sale best quality of finely ground PLASTER OF PARIS. The capacity of works equal to any demand. Orders solicited.
BINGHAM & LAING, Sole Agents,
364, 366, 368 and 370 Penn street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. R. BEESON'S
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC
CEMENT
WARRANTED.
Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.
CHAS. B. LEECH,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLUMBERS &C.

CRAIG BROTHERS,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,
AND DEALERS IN
IRON AND LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, PUMPS, PIPE FITTINGS AND GAS FIXTURES,
152 FIRST STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.
WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF
Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.
It has not recently been patented, and is rapidly superseding all other Valves now in use.
CARMAN & CRAWFORD,
AGENTS.
Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late 81 Clair street.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham, Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, E. R. CAMPBELL, B. BAKEWELL, Jr., J. P. PEARS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, packing from New York, Tin Top, and the most desirable Jars in the market.

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS
CRYSTAL
Refined Petroleum
IN
Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,
DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING,
MAILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live For, Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion, Nervousness and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. Pocket Volumes containing Three Lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 Broadway, New York. MWF

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The Bill in Equity.

It was stated on Saturday that a bill in equity had been filed by Geo. Shiras, Esq., in the United States Court, on behalf of parties opposed to the removal of Jefferson College at Canonsburg to Washington, and asking for an injunction to restrain the Trustees from carrying their intentions into execution.

The bill sets forth that Alexander Morrow and Joseph H. Harper, citizens of the State of Virginia, intending by this bill of complaint to assist the Trustees of Jefferson College, in Canonsburg, in the county of Washington, and against Washington and Jefferson College, Samuel Sanford Jones and Andrew Todd Baird, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and therefore the complainants aver:

That the institution of learning commonly known as Jefferson College, was incorporated by an act of Assembly, approved the 11th of January, 1802, and stated that for upwards of a century the College has continued to enjoy undisturbed prosperity as an institution of learning and has, by the receipt from time to time of the bounty of the State and of private persons, among whom were the complainants, become possessed of a large amount of valuable property wisely and well used in the aggregate than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in value.

The bill states further, that on the 1st of January, 1865, the trustees put in operation a plan of endowment by the payment of twenty-five dollars, the subscriber to the plan became entitled to a scholarship on the due payment of fifty dollars to a family scholarship, and on the payment of one hundred dollars to tuition for the term; that by the payment of four hundred dollars a perpetual scholarship was endowed, and by the payment of twelve hundred dollars the subscriber became entitled to a scholarship in full, entitling the holder to the tuition, rent and boarding free of one student in perpetuity, said scholarship to be transferable by will or deed, or descend in the same as other property. That upwards of fifteen hundred of these scholarships were sold and disposed of, of which not less than one thousand two hundred are still outstanding. That the complainants relying upon the good faith of said Trustees, and the prosperity of said College at Canonsburg by the plan of endowment, became owners of scholarships in the said College, which they still hold. That on the 11th of March, 1865, an act was approved uniting the two Colleges, and that on the 26th of January, 1869, the General Assembly passed a supplement to the act of 1865, whereby it was provided that the College at Canonsburg be either at Canonsburg or Washington or some other suitable place in the Commonwealth. That these complainants claim to have united the two Colleges into one and to have removed in pursuance of the act of 1865 the Freshman class, and the preparatory and scientific departments from Canonsburg to Washington, a village seven miles from Canonsburg. To redress this complainants ask—

First. That the said reversal acts of Assembly, approved respectively the 26th of March, 1865, and the 26th of February, 1869, be *declared* null and void, as repugnant to the seventeenth section of the ninth article of the *Constitution* of the State of Pennsylvania, and to the first division and the tenth section of the *Constitution of the United States, in so far as they un-*dertake to change the location of said college, its classes, or any of them, or things or property from Canonsburg to Washington or elsewhere.

Second. That now by a preliminary, and hereafter by a perpetual injunction the defendants, and each and all of them be and are restrained from removing the said college, or any or all the classes, or departments thereof, or the books, apparatus and property thereof from Canonsburg to Washington, or elsewhere; and that James O'Hara be enjoined and refrained from paying, and the said Andrew Todd Baird from receiving, and moneys payable under said mortgage.

Third. Such other and further relief as the Court may seem meet, or the exigencies of the case may require; and that a writ of subpœna may be issued to said defendants directing them to attend and abide by the order of the Court in the premises.

The September Term of the Criminal Courts.

The September term of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, etc., commences to-day.

The following is a list of the cases to be tried: Elvira Hollenbach, child murder; Michael Gill, murder; John Bayne, John Johnson, John Fisher and George W. Hoyle, rape; Frank Rhoder, assault and battery with intent to commit rape; Samuel Jones and Jas. McSorley, burglary; John McCann, William Thompson and David Ludwig, felonious assault and battery; Michael Cullinan, aggravated assault and battery; John Waraing, bigamy; Charles Gilkey, horse stealing; Chas. Gilkey, Charles B. S. Montague, Thomas H. Henry House, Andrew Allison, Leonard Hartman, John B. Thompson, Robert Stewart, Lennie Gordon, James Wright, James McKenna, Robert Stewart, Sr., Robert Reed, Wesley Reed, Louisa Smith, George Warner, Charles Fink, Arthur Goodwin, John Lankshire and John Smith, burglary; James Fagan, burglary and larceny by bailee; W. B. Wilson and Vitus Roninger, false pretenses; Lawrence Dorsey and Lawrence Dorsey and Glacey Williams, assault and battery; Glacey Williams, Patrick Farmholtz and James Keaton, surety of the peace; Thomas Kain, assault; Daniel Brunson, George Taylor and David Reed, abandonment.

Violent Husband.

Louis Achsman, a German, residing at No. 209 Federal street, Allegheny City, a short distance above the Commons, appears to be a rather violent husband, judging from the complaint of his wife. He drank a hasty Saturday evening and was threatening to shoot his wife. Her cries attracted a large crowd, and officer Clark attempted to arrest the demonstrative husband, whereupon he turned upon him with difficulty taken to the Mayor's office, where he was locked up. Yesterday morning Mayor Drum committed him to jail for thirty days. It appears from the statement of the wife that a month ago he purchased a large horse pistol with which he attempted to shoot her, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking of."

eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Fever and Ague Season.

When the leaves begin to change, remittent and intermittent fevers put in their appearance. From the surface of the earth, baked hitherto by the heat of the tropical sun, the swamps surcharged with moisture, from the dying foliage of the woods, from festering ponds and sluggish streams, the sun of September evolves clouds of miasmatic vapor perilous to health and life. The period of the July and August temperature of July and August is the burning temperature of July and August of much of this country, and hence all the proper pabulum for disease is found in the diseases that are produced by a depraved condition of the atmosphere are peculiarly prevalent in the Fall.

There is no reason why the health of thousands of people should be thus sacrificed. A preparatory course of medicine, as a general protection against the epidemics and endemics which Autumn brings in its train. Let all dwellers in unhealthy localities, liable to such visitations, give heed to the warning and commence the Hostetter's Bitters treatment, and they may bid defiance to the foul exhalations which are now rising, night and day, from pool and pestilent fen. No fatalities in the land should be without this invaluable exhilarant and invigorant at any period of the year, but especially in the Fall. It is not safe to expose the human system, debilitated by a September morning or evening with the stomach unfortified by a tonic, and all those in charge of medical chemistry has yet given to the world, Hostetter's Bitters is confessedly the best, the purest, the most wholesome, and the most beneficial.

Let all who desire to escape the billious attacks, bowel complaints and malarious fevers take the bitters at least twice a day throughout the present season. It is as wholesome as it is infallible. Look to the trade mark, "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," engraved on the label and embossed on the bottle, and their revenue stamp covering the cork, as counterfeits and imitations abound.

The Vigilant Boat.

The great excitement in the gold market has left the stock market comparatively neglected. The larger dealings were in New York Central, Erie, Rock Island, the Northwest stocks and Pacific Mail. The first named ranged on extreme quotations from 205½ to 206, Canadian from 113½ to 114, Northwest from 105 to 105¾, Northwest common from 83½ to 83¾, Northwestern preferred from 92½ to 93¼, and Pacific Mail from 80½ to 79¾. The tendency of the market, however, is steadily downward. Chemical, Adams Express and miscellaneous shares are neglected.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, Fourth avenue, between two young gentlemen clerks in a grocery store in the diamond, the stakes being a supper for a select party. The bet was made by the E. J. Roberts and the A. J. Hogan, the former winning in 55½. The loser provided a supper at Waugaman's, on Smithfield street, the same evening.

CHALLENGES.

E. C. Mitchell has accepted A. G. Hatfield's challenge to row a scull race for a purse of two hundred dollars, three miles to row on the Lower Monongahela course. He reserves the selection of the course between Lock No. 4 and Bellevernon, on the same river, and offers to meet Hatfield on Saturday afternoon, 9th inst. He deposits ten dollars as a forfeit.

Louis W. Wallace has accepted the challenge of C. C. Wright, provided the race takes place on the lower Monongahela course, for two and a half miles, and for $500 a side. Says the *Leader* office for conference on Thursday evening, September 9th.

NEXT SATURDAY'S REGATTA.

Those desiring to enter for the amateur regatta next Saturday, on the lower Monongahela river, will have to leave their names on or before Friday evening.

[Advertisement.]

TEMPERANCE AND REFORM.

Address to Voters.

To the voters of Allegheny County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Some time ago a Temperance and Reform Convention was convened in the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, which unanimously nominated Isaiah Dilworth, Esq., for the office of County Commissioner, to be voted for at the coming October elections. That Convention was not political in its character but was composed of men who felt that something must be done. If possible, to check the tide of political corruption which, in this city and county, has become a very important proportion of their legal reserves, as it amounted to $19,000 in fines in last administration, and to $21,294,510 in the one for two weeks ago. Our advices to-day from New York are that the banks will positively refuse financial support to their policy, and in face of the fact that the "bears" are the actual "bulls" of the market, as they supply the "bull" operations, and are consequently the financial engine by which situated as the market now is, until the "bulls" are relieved. Bankers do not understand that, as usual when caught in a tight place, some of the leading operators have sent a flaring, misleading telegram to Washington, asking for increased sales of coin, to enable them to escape from their difficulties. If they have so placed themselves, but as Mr. Boutwell has declared his firmness in the duty of the officers of the company to give the figures to the public, they do not in any benefit to be derived from a policy which deprives the people of the full knowledge of the condition of public corporations. Is it not this severe close-mouthed policy which is driving money from Philadelphia, to be pledged as margin on New York bubbles? An investor speculator will not buy shares in Pennsylvania companies because the newspapers afford him no information as to their merits, business or prospects, and thus the full power is left to cause men to ship their means to another city for employment. Again, we as the officers of the company refuse for a weekly or monthly statement of their business. If the stockholders were to call it it would be useless, for the publicity for the merchants, they appear to have pledged themselves to execute a law which is not much lower figures, having profited by former experience, that the people will not stand for that large foreign orders for grain have been executed under the sudden advance in gold, at rise during temporary high values.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 4, 1869.

The excitement in the gold market is greater than ever to-day, and the premium has further run up to 137¾. It appears that a "cover" has been erected, and one of the most powerful combinations is at work to put up the figures to a point that must make the shorts. This has been accomplished partly by the actual purchase of gold which has been taken out of the market by a powerful clique formed for that purpose, but there also seems to be a belief that the recent notification of the Comptroller of the Currency to the New York city banks requiring them to make a detailed statement of their specie assets on the 8th, has been one of the principal means of their success. It is asserted by the New York papers, the banks of that city have been holding each other's gold checks and calling them specie, it is the banks who are placed in the position of making the statement, are obliged to buy cash gold or else admit than their weekly statements have been gross misrepresentations. Of course these figures will be published, but whether maybe the real condition of their specie assets now, the showing on the 8th will be made to correspond with the figures. The figures of the item of "specie" in their weekly statements, in all probability, form a very important proportion of their legal reserves, as it amounted to $19,294,000 in their last statement, and to $21,294,510 in the one for two weeks ago. Our advices to-day from New York are that the banks will positively refuse financial support to their policy, and in face of the fact that the "bears" are the actual "bulls" of the market, as they supply the "bull" operations, and are consequently the financial engine by which situated as the market now is, until the "bulls" are relieved. Bankers do not understand that, as usual when caught in a tight place, some of the leading operators have sent a flaring, misleading telegram to Washington, asking for increased sales of coin, to enable them to escape from their difficulties. If they have so placed themselves, but as Mr. Boutwell has declared his firmness in the duty of the officers of the company to give the figures to the public, they do not in any benefit to be derived from a policy which deprives the people of the full knowledge of the condition of public corporations. Is it not this severe close-mouthed policy which is driving money from Philadelphia, to be pledged as margin on New York bubbles? An investor speculator will not buy shares in Pennsylvania companies because the newspapers afford him no information as to their merits, business or prospects, and thus the full power is left to cause men to ship their means to another city for employment. Again, we as the officers of the company refuse for a weekly or monthly statement of their business. If the stockholders were to call it it would be useless, for the publicity for the merchants, they appear to have pledged themselves to execute a law which is not much lower figures, having profited by former experience, that the people will not stand for that large foreign orders for grain have been executed under the sudden advance in gold, at rise during temporary high values.

The gold market opened strong with a fair trade demand for the early delivery, prices ranging from 136¾ to 136¾, but after the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury would not sell more than $1,000,000 per week for the present, the market became very excited and prices advanced rapidly, ranging from 136¾ to 137¾, closing strong at the latter figure. Subsequently the market became very dull, and prices declined to 137¼@137¾, at which the market closed.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined by New York and Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per Railroad.	Exports per Penn. Central	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Aug. 30	5,412	730	1,461
Tuesday, Aug. 31	4,651	1,147	1,500
Wednesday, Sept. 1	4,270		1,250
Thursday, Sept. 2	4,702		1,588
Friday, Sept. 3	5,795	683	1,811
Saturday, Sept. 4	4,680	48	1,010
Total for the week	25,450	2,610	8,560
Since Jan. 1st	523,495	78,881	265,577
To Sept. 4	548,945	80,991	274,137
Same time in 1868	767,040	115,491	327,093

BUSINESS.

The market, since the date of our last general review, has undergone no particular change. As usual, for some weeks past, there have been a large amount of paper sales, whilst in fact only a limited amount of oil has actually changed hands. Holders of crude continue firm for all deliveries, manifesting no disposition to give way or make concessions in order to effect sales. Refiners still insist that crude is too high for manufacturing purposes, and that there is no margin left for them. The reports from the oil regions are unsettled, holders still demanding pretty steep figures—at least such is the opinion of refiners. The sales show a material falling off for the week.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	26,462	25,450

Showing an increase of..... 3,588

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were:

From January 1 to September 1, 1869	548,945
Same time in 1868	767,040
Same time in 1867	556,993
Same time in 1866	519,951
Same time 1865	339,750

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of Refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,454	2,610
Allegheny Valley	11,577	8,560
Total	13,031	11,170

Exports of refined East for the past two years, from January 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Central	115,491	80,991
Per Allegheny Valley R. R	327,000	274,120
Total	442,491	355,117

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales and resales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	67,000	67,000
Refined	43,000	42,000
Total	110,000	69,000

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market opened strong with a fair trade demand for crude, prices ranging from 23c to 24c, however, have undergone no particular change. We note as follows:

REFINED OIL.

2,000 bbls, last half September and October.....32½c
1,000 bbls, 500 last half September and 500 first half October, at 32½c
2,000 bbls, September 32½c
2,000 bbls, late Friday night, September 32½c

Quotations spot 32½@33c, last four months 33c.

CRUDE.

The principal demand was for early delivery, and prices rose at 15c for most deliveries. The sales were:

1,000 bbls S. O., in ten days.....15c
2,000 bbls S. O., first to 31 gravity, September.....p t
2,000 bbls S. O., September.....15c
1,000 bbls S. O., September.....15c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

SEPTEMBER 3.—Closing on oil: Crude in bulk 23c; in barrels 25c; refined 32½c spot; 32½c for September and 32½@33c for October and first half November.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 11:30 A. M.—Philadelphia market firm; P. L. S. to W. 31½c; S. W. spot 32c; September 32c.

NEW YORK, September 4, 11:50 A. M.—Quiet but firm at 23c for crude and 32½c for refined.

TARR FARM, September 4, 1 P. M.—To-day holding at 86 @ 90 with no sales; rather quiet but firm.

PITHOLE, September 4, 1 P. M.—Market firmer; prices ranging from 23@24c.

OIL CITY, September 4, 2 P. M.—Market firm but quiet at 23@24c.

ROUTLEDGE, September 4, 2 P. M.—Steady and quiet and very firm; asking $5 50, and offering $5 50.

NEW YORK, September 4, 2 P. M.—Quiet but firm at 23c for crude and 32½c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, September 4.—Crude unchanged. Refined 32½@33c for spot and 32½c for market firm.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 11:30 A. M.—Refined spot 32½c; September 32½@32½c; October 33c; September to December 33c. Crude 17@17½c.

PITHOLE, September 4, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and very firm; nothing at all doing.

TITUSVILLE, September 4, 1:30 P. M.—Market active and very firm; 24c bid, 25c asked; 24½c refused to $5 60 lower road.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 4, 10:40 A. M.—Market very firm, nothing doing; holding at $5 50.

TITUSVILLE, September 4, 2:15 P. M.—Market quiet but very firm at $5 55.

PHILADELPHIA.

The receipts of crude oil this week aggregated 4,667 bbls, and refined 20,384 bbls.

The stock of petroleum on Friday last was as follows: At

	bbls.
Point Breeze	9,200
Greenwich Point	9,100
Gibson's Point	2,000
Total	40,840

The exports for the week were 931,235 gallons of refined. Total exports since January 1st, 1869, 19,056,726 gallons, against 24,144,486 gallons same time in 1868.

NEW YORK.

The following table, from the *Shipping List*, exhibits the exports and stock in yard for the periods named:

	1869.	1868.
Export since January 1st: From New York	galls.44,071,585	49,139,772
Other Ports	20,879,291	28,027,951
Total	gall 65,450,880	65,747,702
Same time 1867		64,015,746
" 1866		38,849,574
Stock in yard September 1:	1869.	1868.
Crude	bbls.17,500	20,439
Refined	15,942	42,007
Residuum	1,061	1,061
	none	none
Total	bbls.33,442	61,007

Oil Receipts per Riverand Rail.

J. Speer	215
Citizens Oil Works	760
American Oil Works	200
J. S. Ramsey	160
Bissell, Jr. & Co	280
Total	1,615

J. S. Ramsey
Waring & King
J. Klein
Fisher Bros.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 400 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bros & Co, 400 bbls ref to W P Logan & Co, Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works, 250 bbls ref to Young & Leverington, Baltimore.
Pennock & Beeson, 49 bbls lubricating, to G W Pennock, Harrisburg.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,050 bbls
Total shipments Lubricating.....49 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 4, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Dull at ¼ off buying and selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $5 75@7 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Less active and easier; sales of No. 2 at $1 31@1 32¼, closing at $1 32; this afternoon market quiet at $1 29 seller September.

CORN—Quiet and firm; sales of No. 2 at 87½@88c; rejected at 83½@85c; no grade 78@83c, closing quiet at 87½@87¾c for No. 2; this afternoon market quiet at 87½@87¾c for No. 2 seller September.

OATS—Active; sales of No. 2 at 45½@46c, and rejected at 42@43c, closing quiet at 45½@45¾c.

RYE—A shade firmer and fairly active; sales of No. 1 at 81½@82c; closing at 81½c, regular grade.

BARLEY—Quiet and unsettled at $1 32@1 33 for No 2 and $1 26@1 27 seller the month.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at $1 05 for wooden bound packages.

SUGARS—Active and firmer at 13½@14c for common to prime lots.

PROVISIONS—More active. Mess pork $33 50. Lard 18½@18¾c. Dry salted shoulders 15½@16c.

LITTLE—Quiet at $4 00@5 37½ for cows; $6 50@7 40 for good to choice shipping steers.

HOGS—Fairly active and steady at $8 25@8 40 for common; $8 50@9 for fair to medium; $9 15@9 80 for good to choice.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined by New York and Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per Railroad.	Exports per Penn. Central	Exports per A. V. R. R.
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Friday, September 3d	5,795	683	1,811
Saturday, September 4th	4,680	48	1,010
Total for the week	25,450	2,610	8,560
For week ending August 28th	26,462	2,610	8,560
For week ending August 14th	25,450	2,610	8,560
For week ending August 7th	25,450	2,610	8,560

The sales made during the week, for which we are able to give prices, will be found below, and the aggregate sales will be found to be about as they would only encumber the paper, and be of no interest to the reader:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Ritchly	21	19,190	$1 70
Holmes, L & G.	Ritchly	34	30,600	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	C Briggs	102	111,960	7 12
Holmes, L & G.	Kelley	29	26,100	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	Huntzberger	16	18,720	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	Huntzberger	16	18,720	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	172	22,360	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	172	22,360	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	172	22,360	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	172	22,360	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	172	22,360	1 70
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	141	28,450	8 50
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	141	28,450	8 50
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	41	9,850	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	41	9,850	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	61	13,050	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	61	13,050	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	20	3,700	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	20	3,700	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	201	50,110	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	28	5,920	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	28	5,920	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	15	2,570	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	15	2,570	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vedder & R	37	10,060	10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	41	9,850	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	61	13,050	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	20	3,700	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	B McGarvey	73	13,400	8 80
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	201	50,110	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	203	52,880	10 30

By whom sold.	For whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	Luther Johnson	20	21,100	10 00
Hedges & T.	A B Given	32	9,900	10 06
Hedges & T.	A B Given	32	9,900	10 06
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	20	5,200	10 25
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	20	5,200	10 25
Hedges & T.	A Crawford	122	23,490	9 45
Hedges & T.	A Crawford	122	23,490	9 45
Hedges & T.	E H Reynolds	37	9,250	9 47
Hedges & T.	E H Reynolds	37	9,250	9 47
Hedges & T.	M M Robbins	16	5,160	10 50
Hedges & T.	M M Robbins	16	5,160	10 50
Hedges & T.	A P Blue	11	1,270	8 60
Hedges & T.	A P Blue	11	1,270	8 60
Hedges & T.	A P Blue	119	23,990	9 10
Hedges & T.	A P Blue	119	23,990	9 10
Smith & Blue.	J Leyda	53	10,070	8 40
Smith & Blue.	J Leyda	53	10,070	8 40
Orr & W.	Orr & Williams	83	17,240	10 35
Orr & W.	Hedges & T	132	45,780	10 40
Orr & W.	W Hedges	20	22,200	10 50

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	J G Pearce	29	18,850	4 50
Holmes, L & G.	C Pearce	29	18,850	4 50
Holmes, L & G.	C Pearce	29	17,545	4 25
Holmes, L & G.	C Pearce	29	17,545	4 25
Holmes, L & G.	C Pearce	106	8,315	2 75
Holmes, L & G.	C Pearce	106	8,315	2 75
Holmes, L & G.	C Pearce	106	8,780	4 05
Holmes, L & G.	C Pearce	106	8,780	4 05
Holmes, L & G.	E H Davis	102	15,300	4 50
Holmes, L & G.	E H Davis	102	15,300	4 50
Holmes, L & G.	Hershey	215	16,990	3 75
Holmes, L & G.	Hershey	215	16,990	3 75
Holmes, L & G.	H Hutchison	45	12,420	3 80
Holmes, L & G.	H Hutchison	45	12,420	3 80
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	158	14,220	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	158	14,220	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Hinchberger	186	16,300	4 25
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	158	14,220	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	158	14,560	4 25

For whom bought.		No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	G W Johnson	196	15,510	$3 25
Hedges & T.	Shindler & Co	196	15,510	3 25
Hedges & T.	Henderson & Co	215	17,970	4 35
Hedges & T.	Henderson & Co	215	17,970	4 35
Hedges & T.	J Barrow	184	13,950	4 00
Hedges & T.	J Barrow	184	13,950	4 00
Smith & B.	Hall	115	15,610	4 60
Smith & B.	Hall	115	15,610	4 60
Smith & B.	K P Young	117	9,700	3 80
Smith & B.	K P Young	117	9,700	3 80
Smith & B.	J Rodd	114	1,775	1 80
Smith & B.	W Millard	114	9,700	3 80

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	A Wedges	61	13,050	$2 25
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	25	5,250	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	25	5,250	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	A Watson	190	21,880	8 00
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	122	22,230	9 20
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	122	22,230	9 20
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	122	22,230	9 20
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	172	22,360	8 50
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	172	22,360	8 50
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	141	28,450	8 50
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	141	28,450	8 50
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	61	13,050	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	61	13,050	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	20	3,700	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	20	3,700	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	201	50,110	9 50
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Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	28	5,920	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	15	2,570	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	15	2,570	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vedder & R	37	10,060	10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Wedges	41	9,850	4 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	61	13,050	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	20	3,700	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	B McGarvey	73	13,400	8 80
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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, September 4, 1869.

CATTLE—The market was brisk all week up to this morning, when prices began to drag, and buyers refused to pay the rates they did in the forepart of the week. Prices during the week, at least up to this morning, were from 25 to 50 ₩ cwt higher than those ruling one week ago, and by Friday noon the pens were cleared of stock, but last evening and this morning the news from Communipaw had the effect of putting buyers more on their guard, and more cautious, and they look for a decline in prices in New York the coming week. Stock steers have continued at about the same prices as last week, and but few buyers. We quote:

Good to choice 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers	$7 50@7 75
Good smooth 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers	7 25@7 50
Decent to fair 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers	6 00@7 00
Cows and rough stags 800 to 1,000 lbs	3 50@5 00
Stock steers 800 to 1,000 lbs at	3 75@5 00

The sales for the week foot up 1,940 head against 1,423 head last week. Quite a number were shipped through infirst hands. The shipments east this week we are not able to give, not having been furnished with the usual report. The shipments will probably the usual amount of business done in these yards than the reported sales.

HOGS—The market has dragged the greater part of the week, and there has been a steady daily decline. This is owing to the large number of hogs contracted for in the country to be taken away by the first of September. They arrived have been large all week. The following were about the ruling prices per cwt. today, but there are many sellings:

Best choice hogs	$10 00@10 25
Fair to good York hogs	9 50@9 75